

*"Control tower to Green Leader . . . will that be the same message as last time then?"*

1965  
1979

A CARTOON HISTORY OF RHODESIA

Compiled by  
CLARE KELLY EDWARDS



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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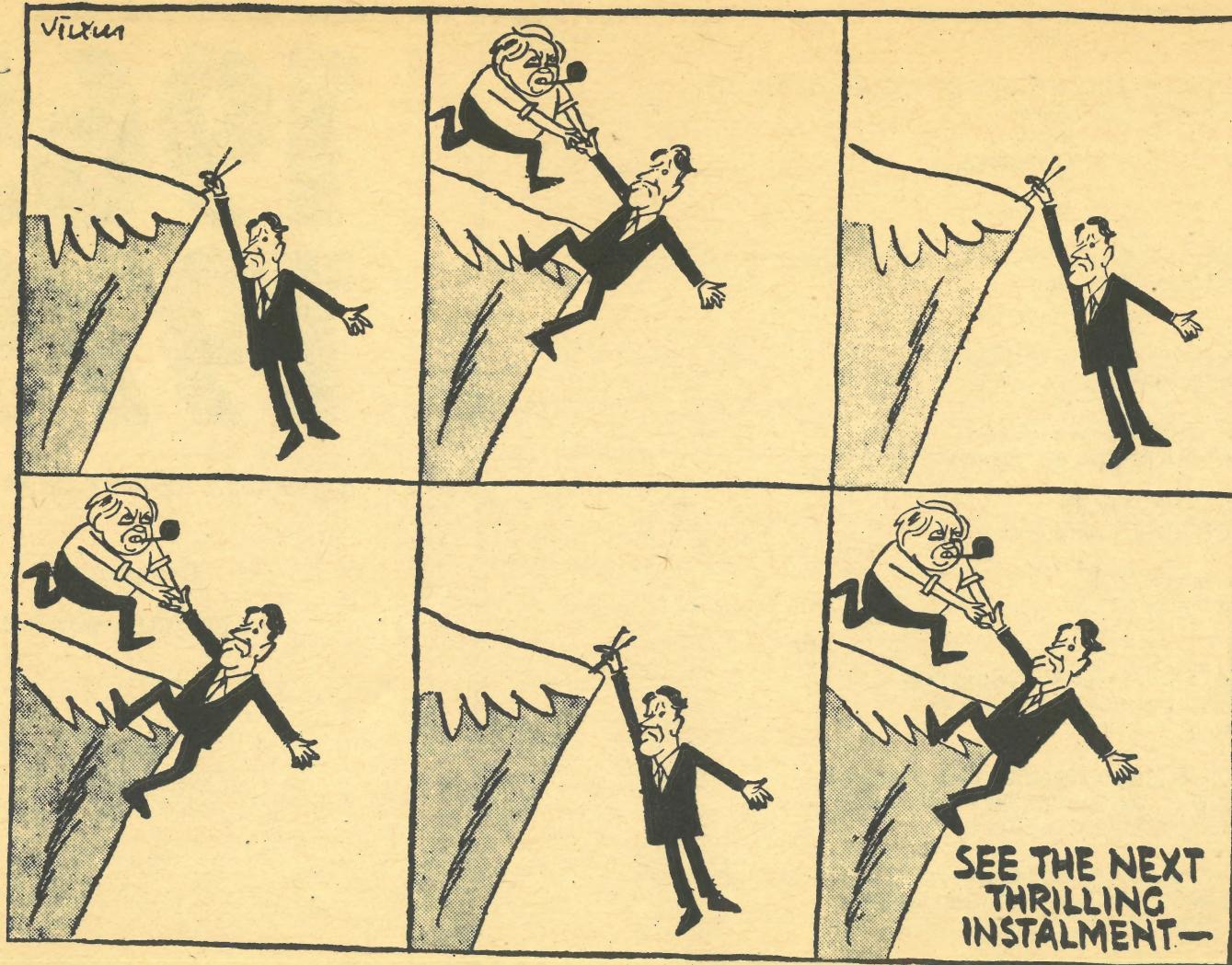
71.75  
**1965**  
**1979**

A CARTOON HISTORY OF RHODESIA

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London Express Service

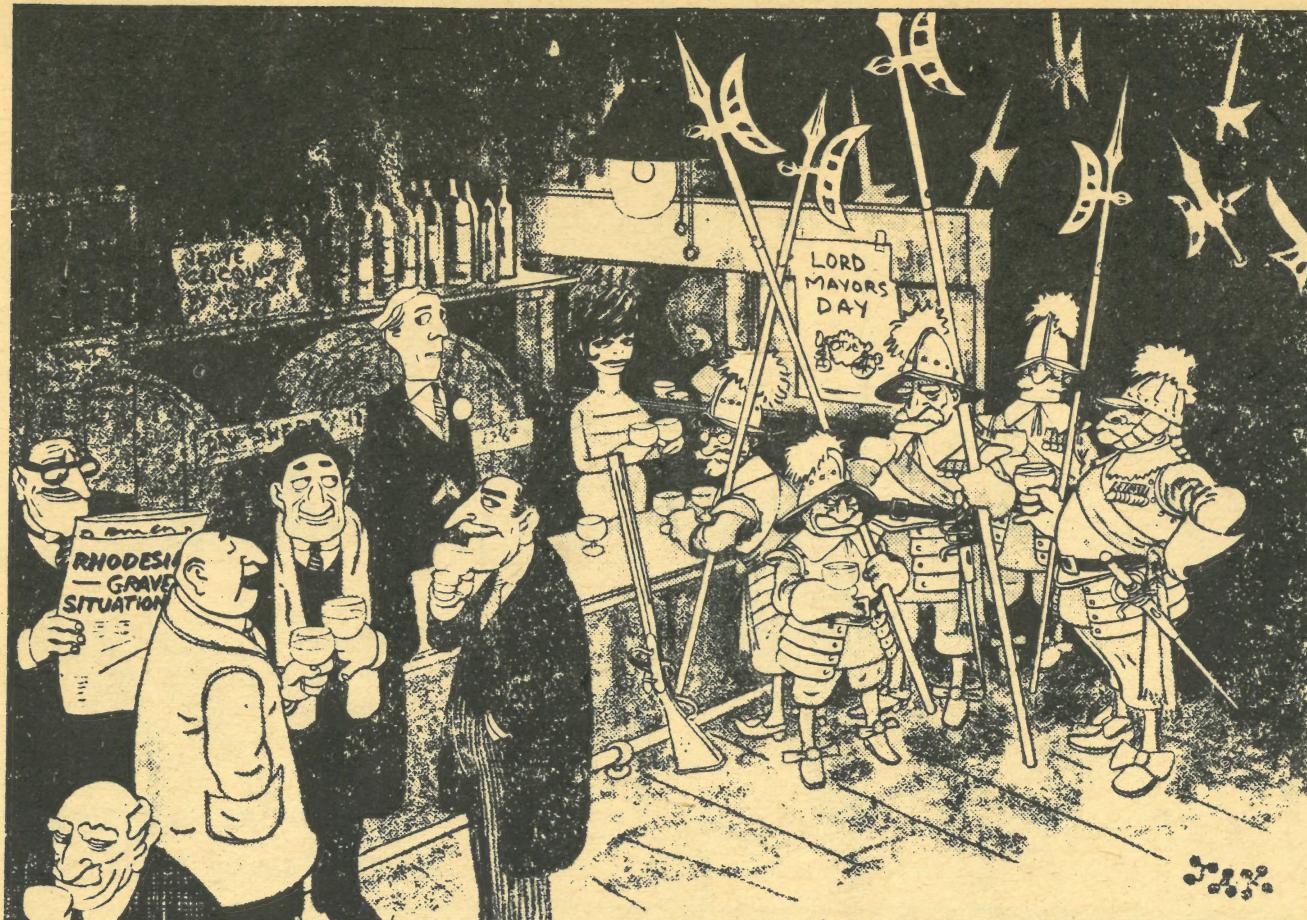


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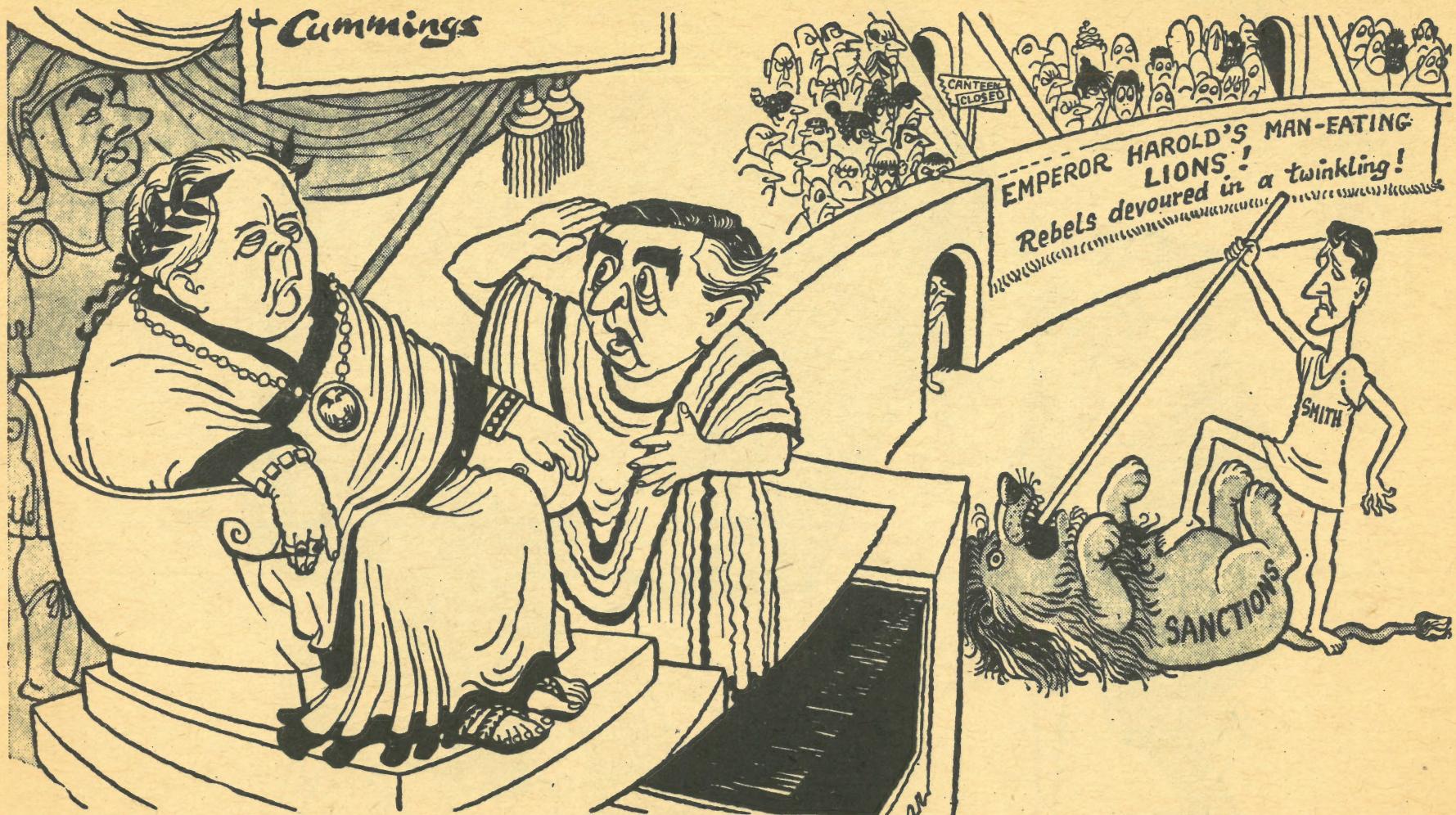


Last minute suggestions—a Royal Commission and a meeting between Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilson at Malta—came to nought.  
U.D.I. was declared on 11th November, 1965.

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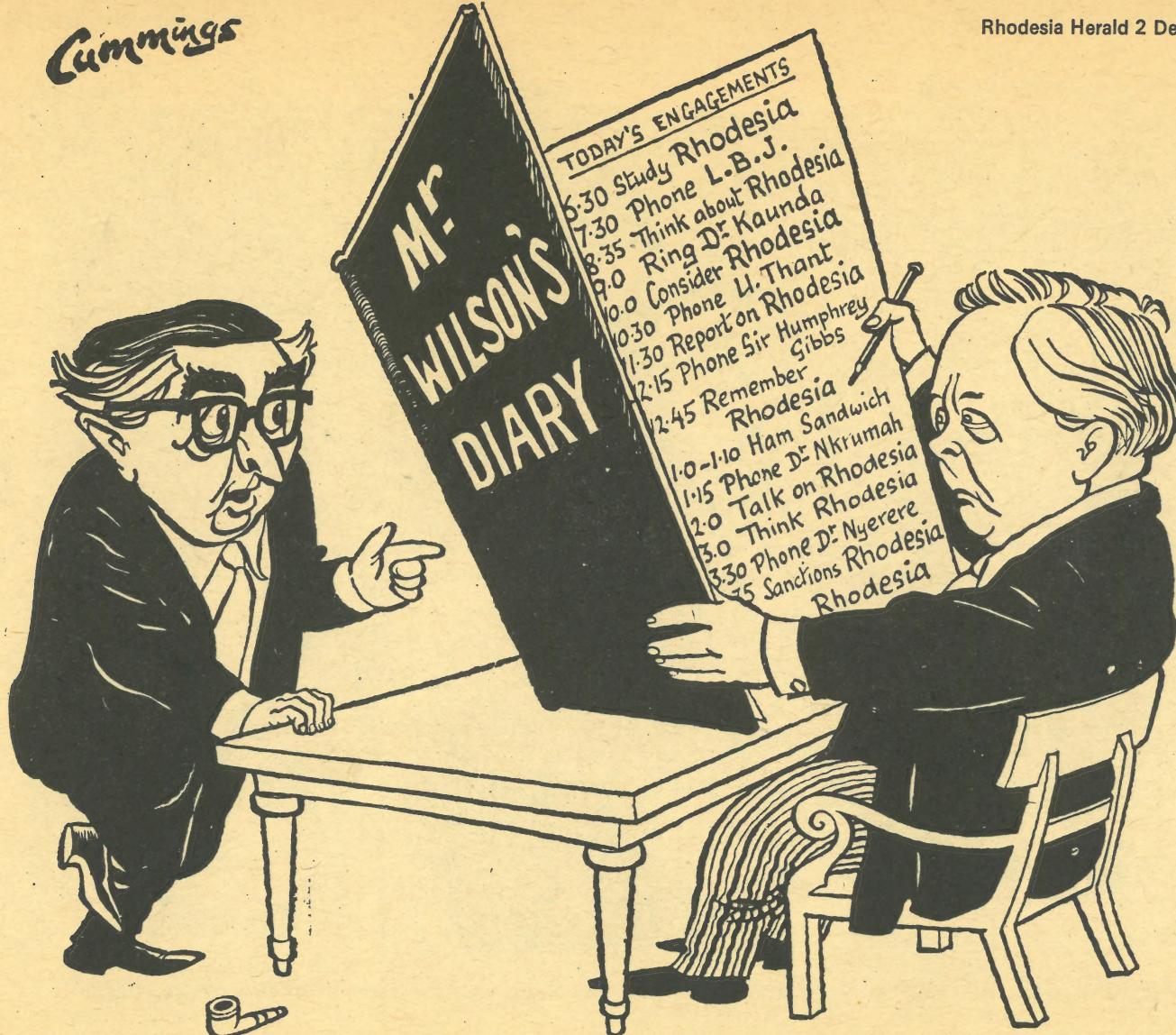
**"Now I can see why Wilson wasn't keen to send the Army in!"**



" Sorry Emperor, not only is there no bread but something's gone wrong with the circus, too ! "

With the proclamation of Independence by Rhodesia, Britain announced that immediate economic sanctions would be imposed. Mandatory sanctions were imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations in May, 1968.

Cummings



"I suppose, Harold, you wouldn't have a teeny moment of time for a little country called 'Britain'?"

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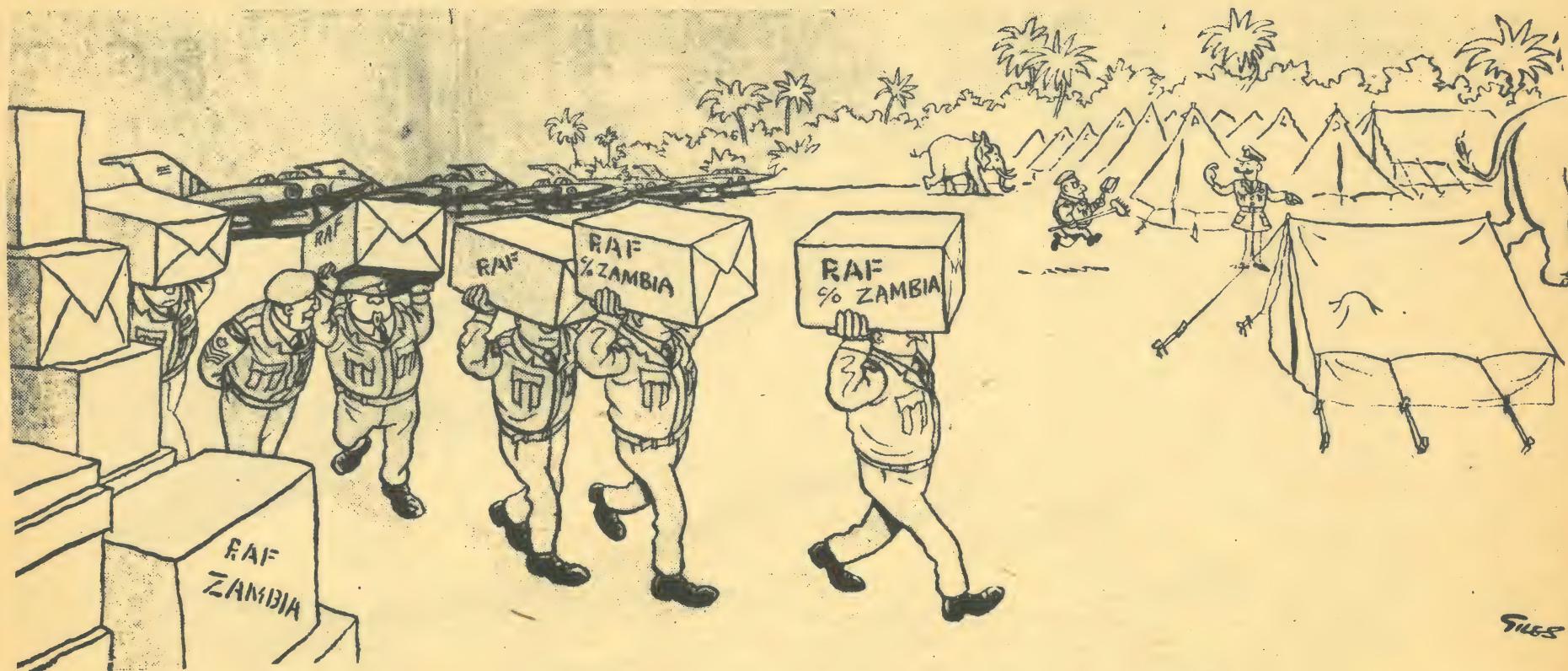


"And I say he ISN'T entitled to express his opinions on Zambia while I'm on the sports page."

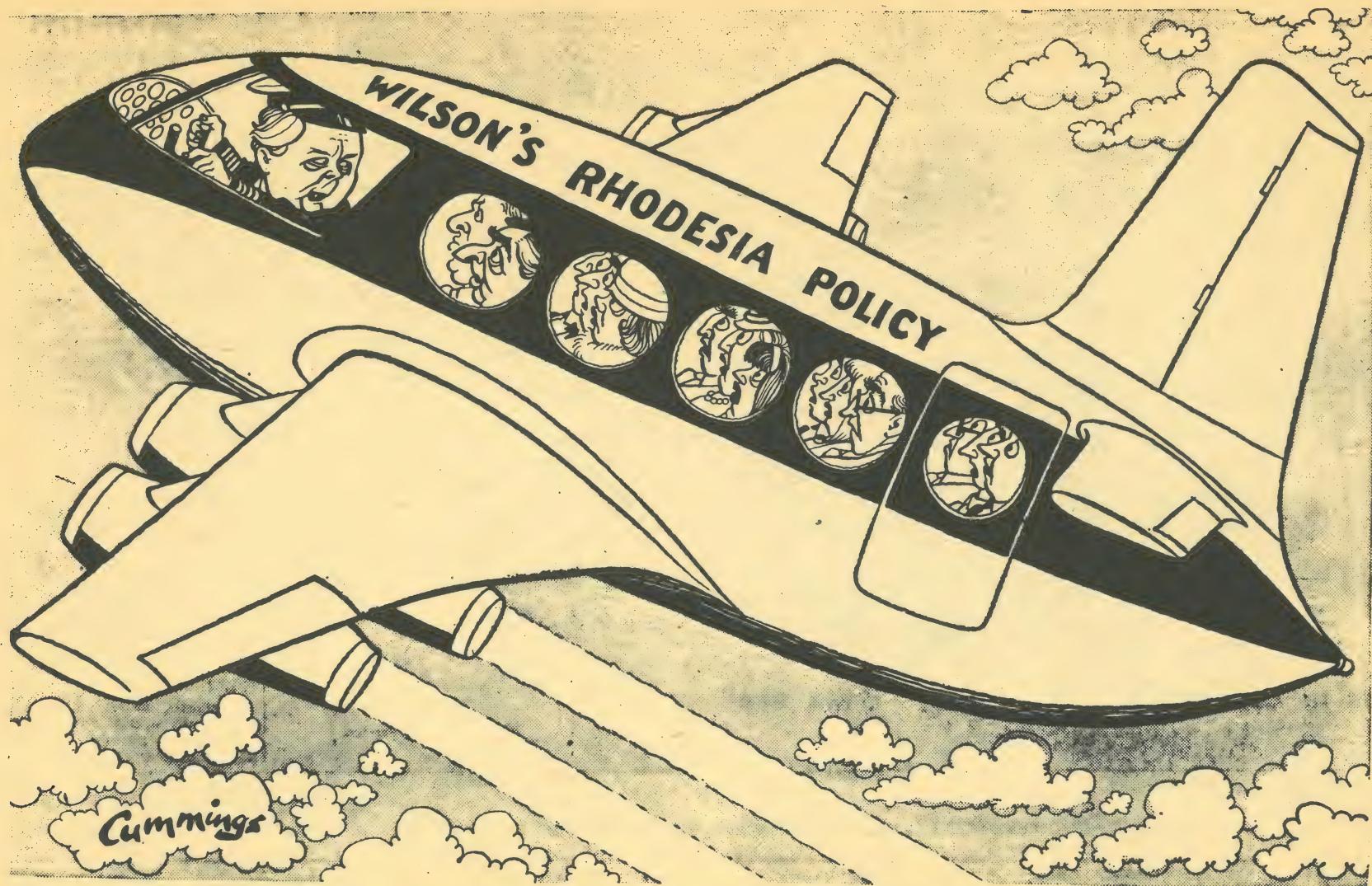
A squadron of R.A.F. Javelin jet fighters together with ground support units flew into Zambia on the 4th December, 1965 as part of an agreement with President Kaunda that British forces, and not Arab or African troops, would initially give Zambia "protection" in the Rhodesian crisis.



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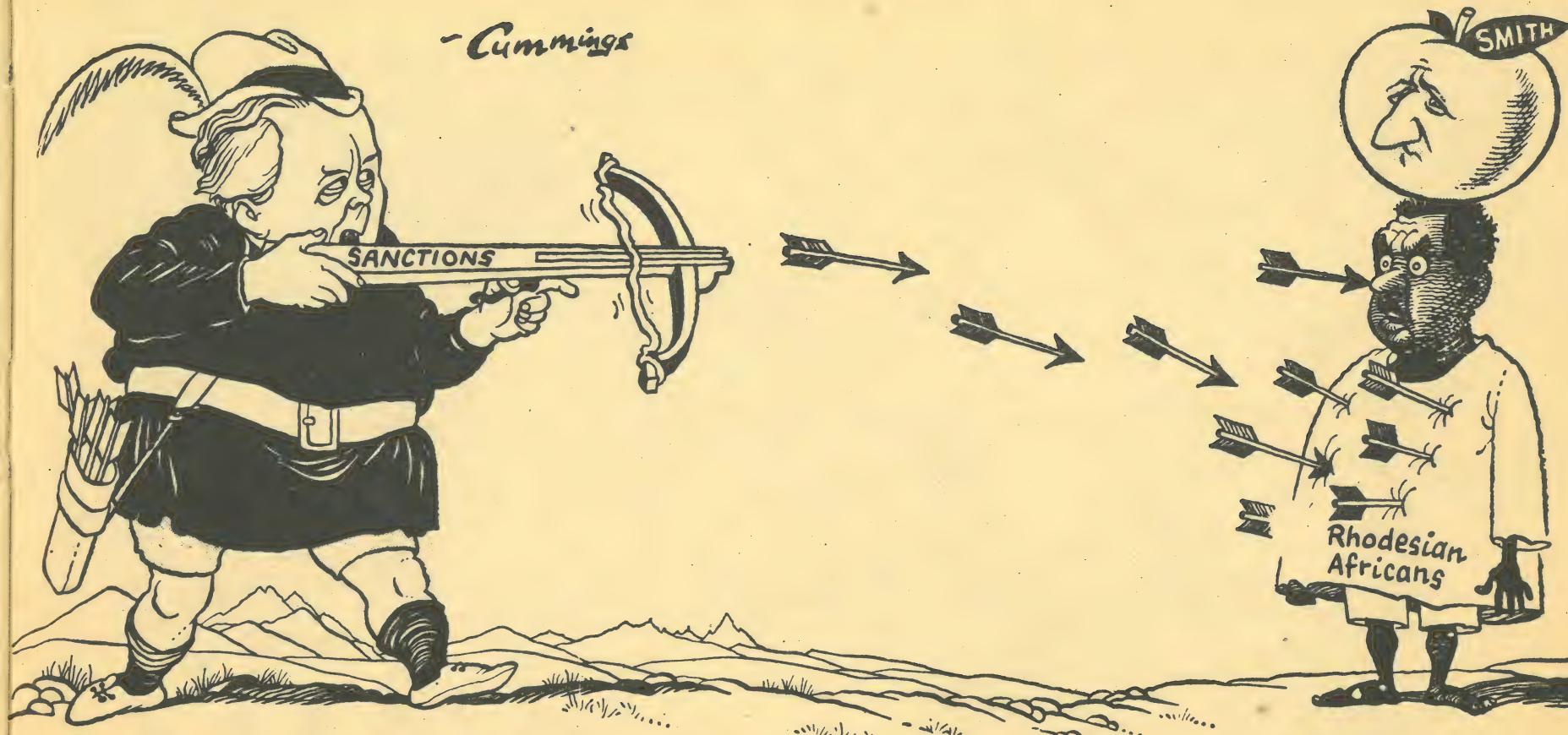


**"Let's have Christmas in Zambia without the Jingle Bells, shall we?"**



"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have made a perfect take-off--er,  
is there any passenger who can tell me how to land?"

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*"Don't worry, my boy—I'm aiming at the apple!"*

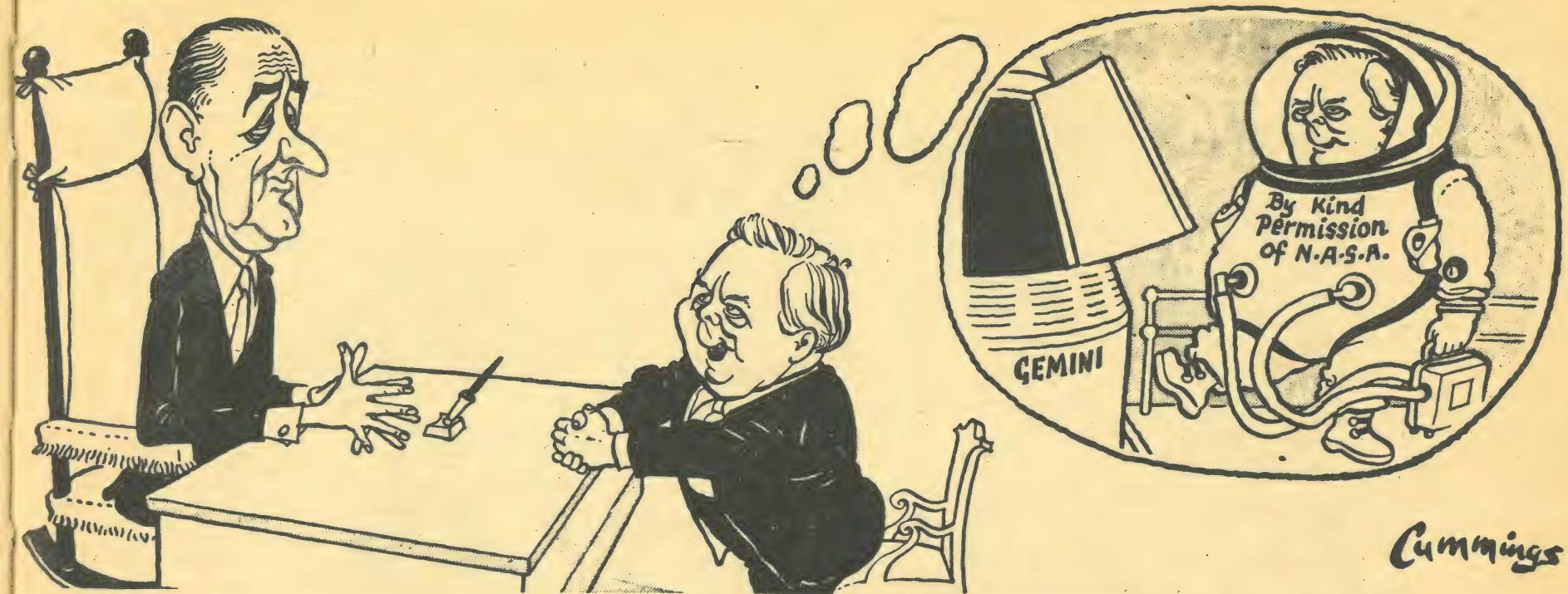
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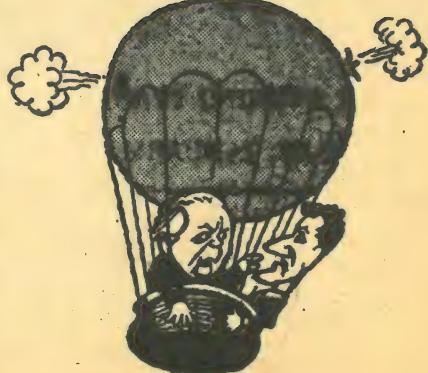
Rhodesia Herald 24 December 1965



“...and when you've starved out Smith, we demand sanctions  
against you if you don't tear up your Immigration Bill!”



*"Mr. President — a little favour — there's just one publicity gimmick I haven't yet tried . . ."*



*In another bold move to solve the Rhodesia problem, Wilson meets Smith secretly in a hot-air balloon . . .*

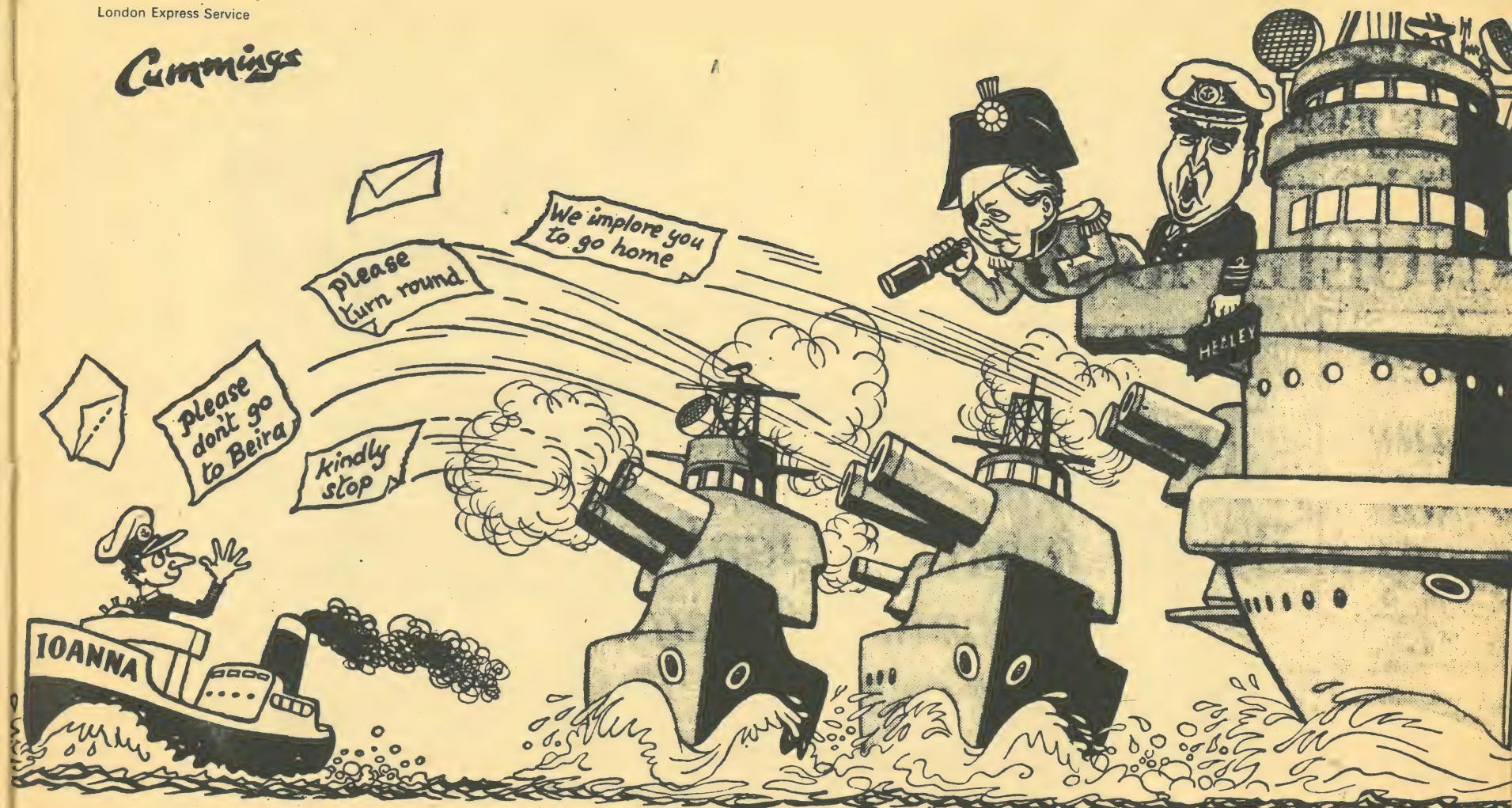
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**"Can't say I go for this Portuguese oil—it's got sardines in it!"**

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Cummings



**"Do we really need a Navy, Admiral? Isn't it cheaper to send a Note via the Post Office?"**

The blockade of Beira by the Royal Navy to prevent oil from reaching Rhodesia began in December, 1965 and ended ten years later when Mozambique became officially independent. In April 1966 the Greek registered tanker, Ioanna V, carrying oil for Rhodesia, created a furore when she ignored the interception of H.M.S. Plymouth and entered Beira. However, she was eventually prevented from discharging the oil for Rhodesia.

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**"THE BRITISH DO THIS SORT OF THING SO WELL!"**

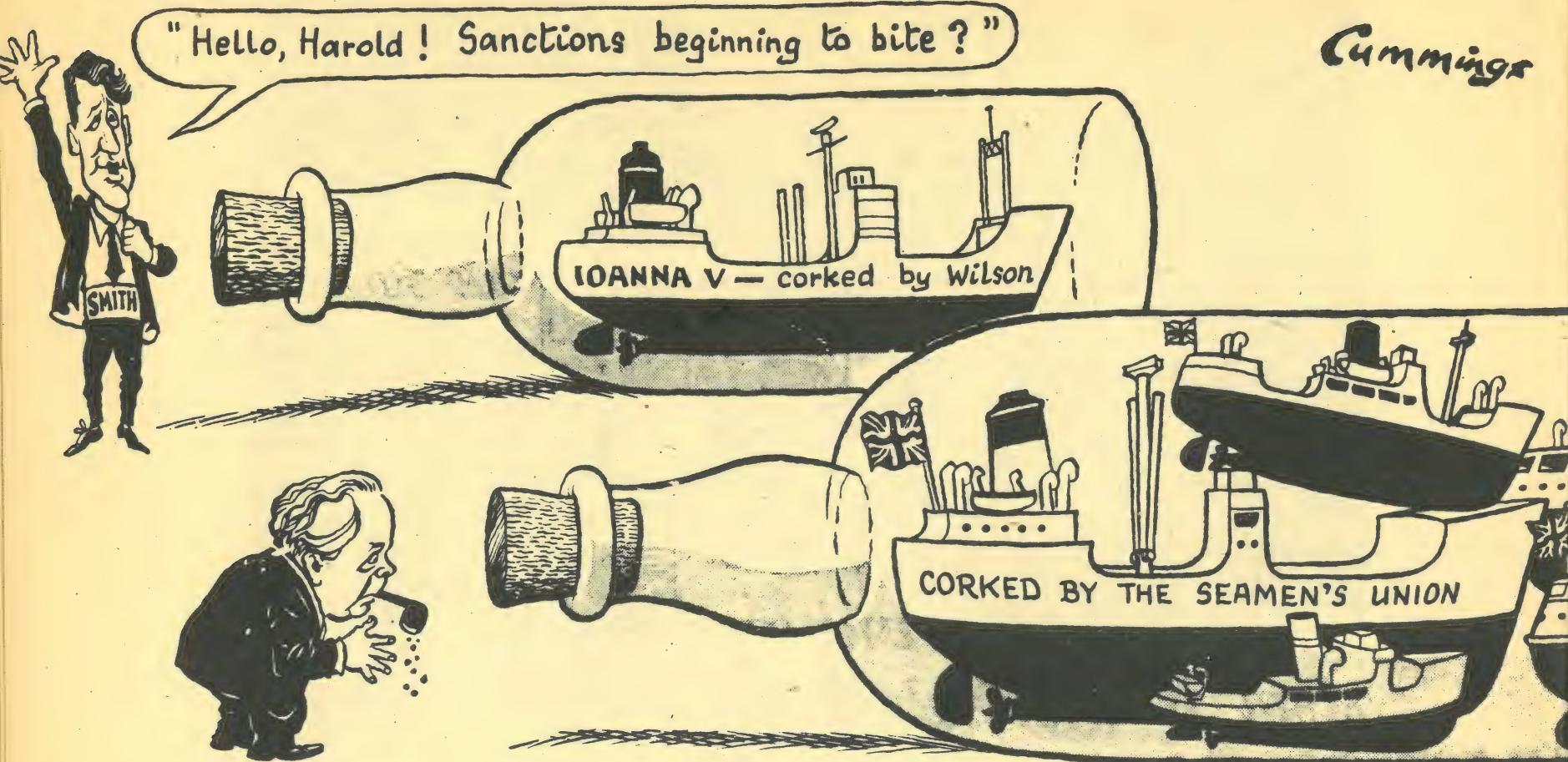
The British Navy blockade of Beira. Ships whose cargo was suspect were boarded.

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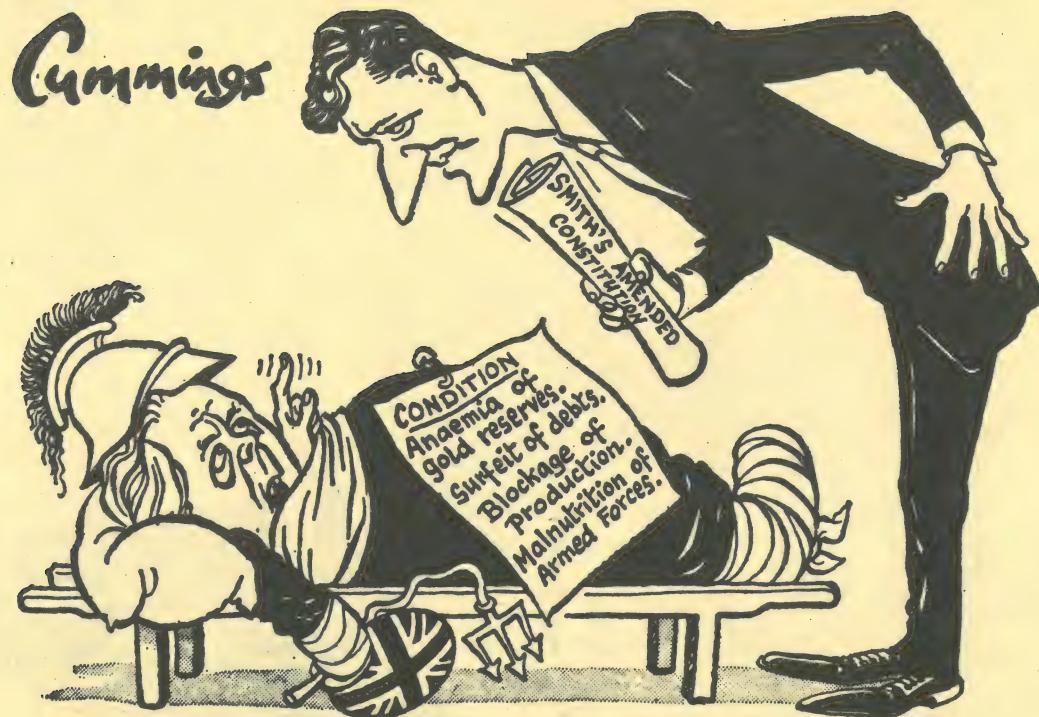


**"Actually, it's for the RAF in Zambia!"**

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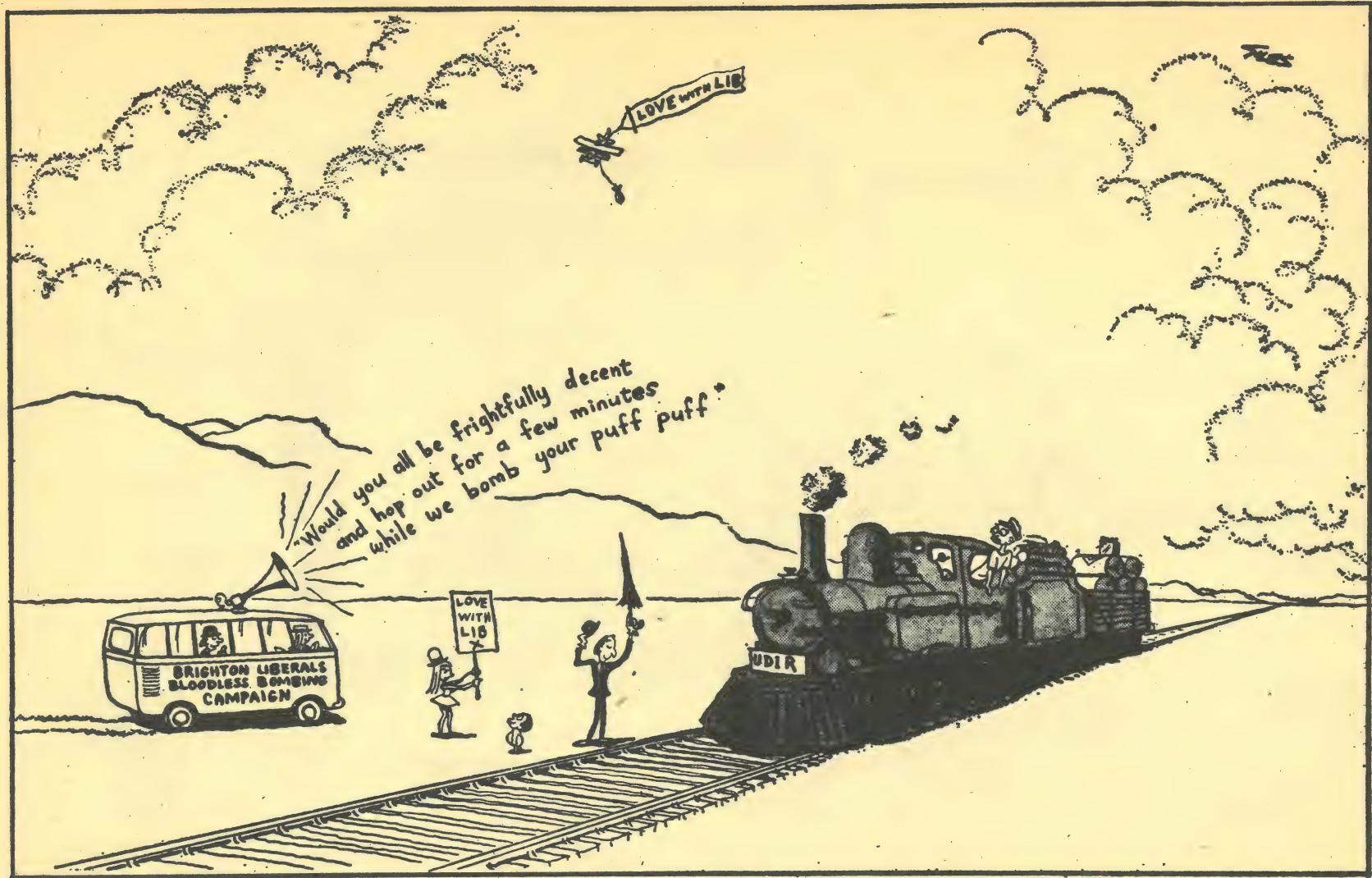


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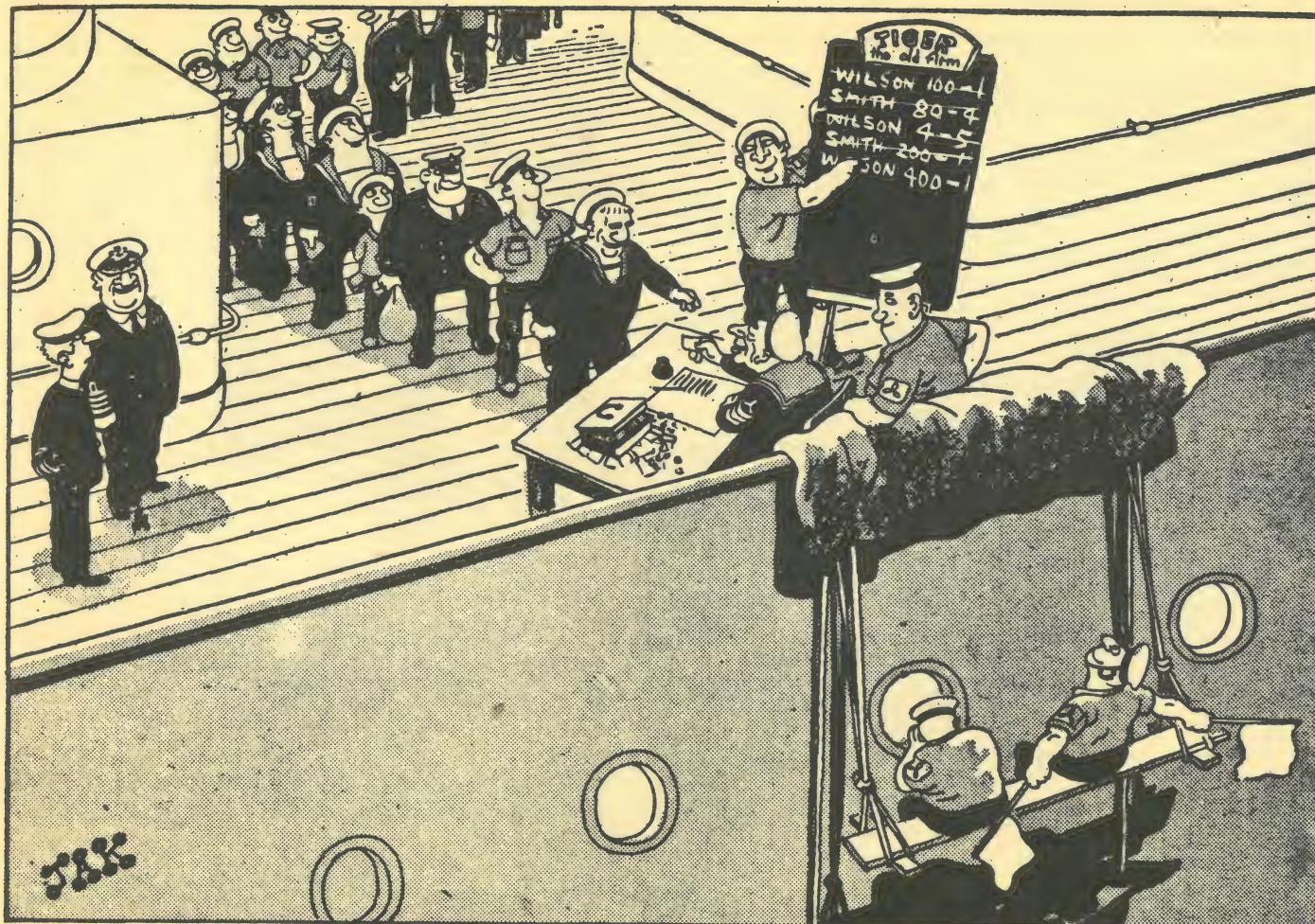
**"Don't provoke me too far, Mr. Smith, or  
I'll be forced to bring you to your knees!"**

On August 13th, 1966 Britain announced the start of exploratory talks between officials of the British and Rhodesian Governments in an effort to effect a reconciliation.



**The Liberals have come up with an idea for bombing Rhodesia's supply lines without any question of bloodshed**

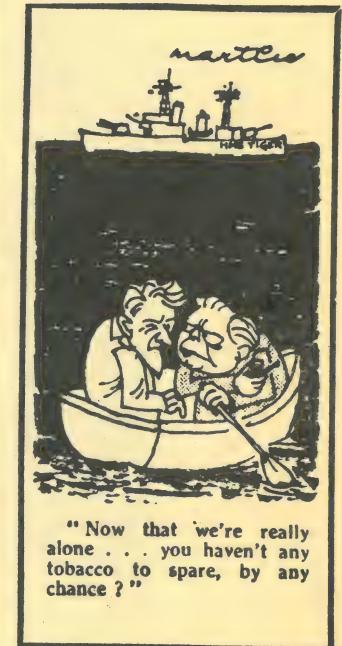
The proposal to bomb Rhodesia's supply lines by bombing Beit Bridge and the railway from Beira was discussed at the Liberal Party Conference.



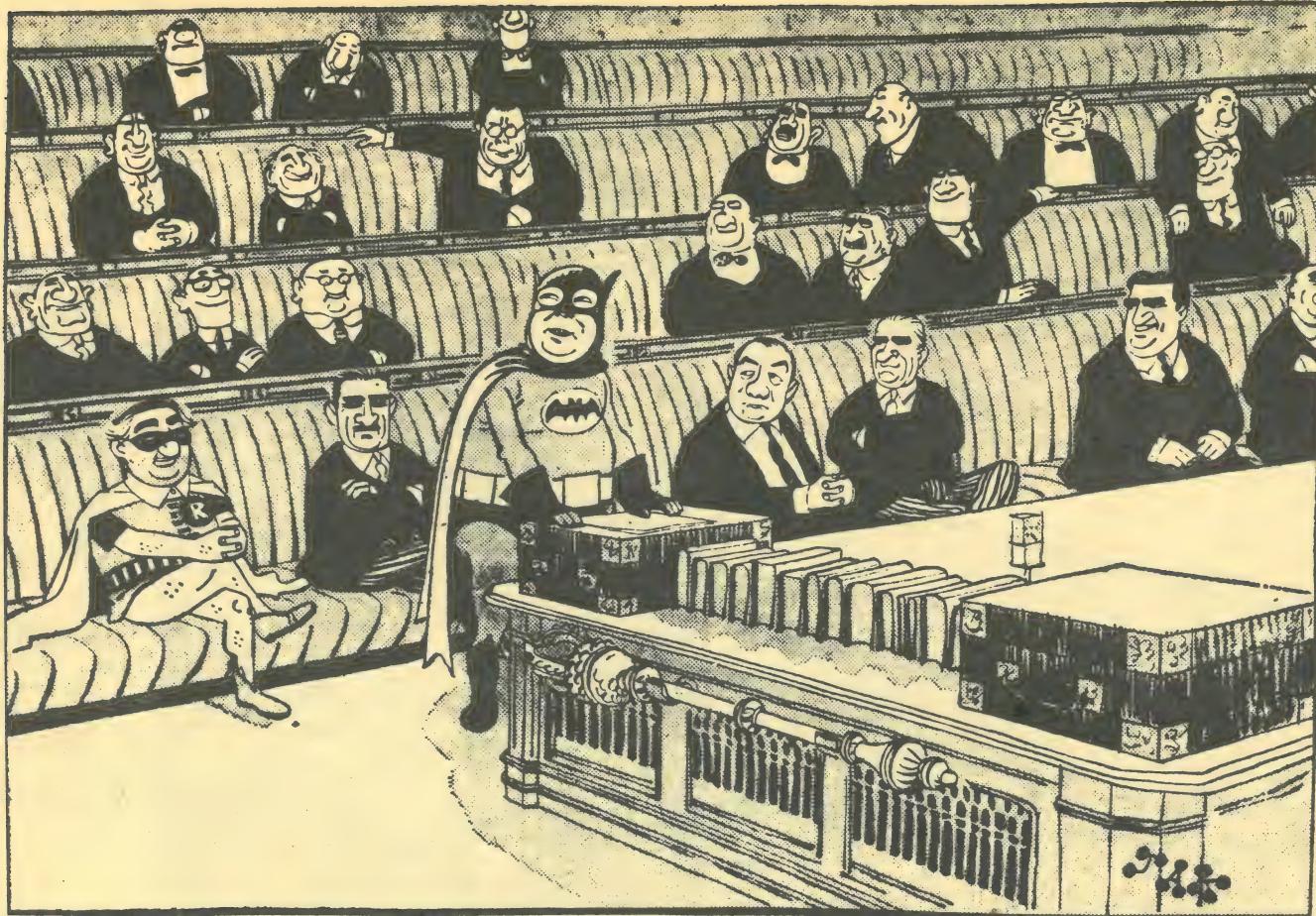
**"Can't say I approve of 'Knocker' White running a book—but with odds like that I think I'll chance a fiver!"**

On the 1st December, 1966 a Rhodesian party headed by Mr. Smith and including Sir Humphrey Gibbs flew to a Mediterranean rendezvous with Mr. Wilson abroad H.M.S. *Tiger*. On the 4th December, back in Salisbury and after a nine hour marathon cabinet meeting, Mr. Smith announced the rejection of the *Tiger* Proposals.

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**"Has Batman lost? Will Smith survive? See the next thrilling episode!"**

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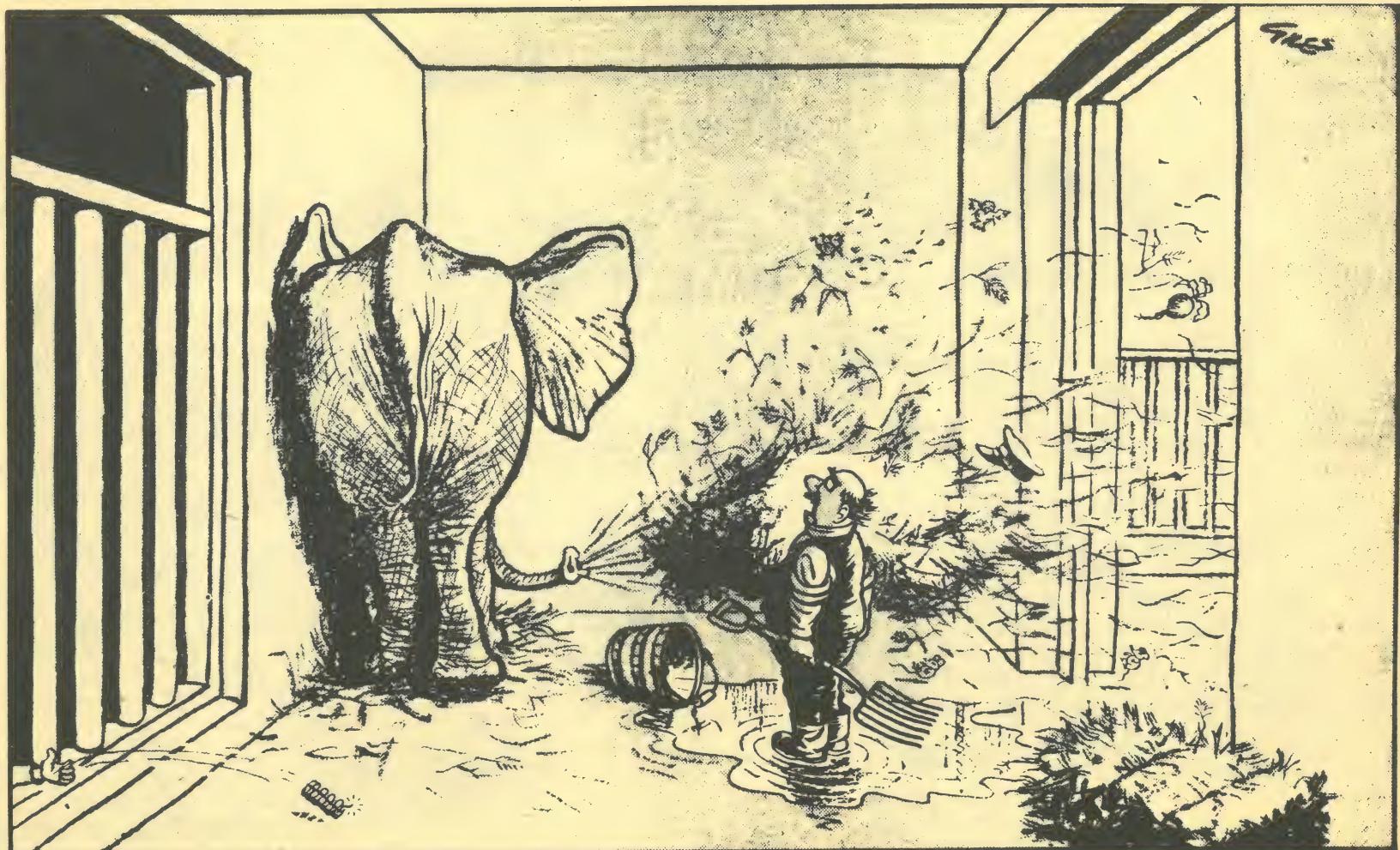


"But the Rhodesians haven't got any H-bombs!"



"Help! Send for the Director of Public Prosecutions! Somebody's written a filthy, obscene phrase tending to corrupt!"

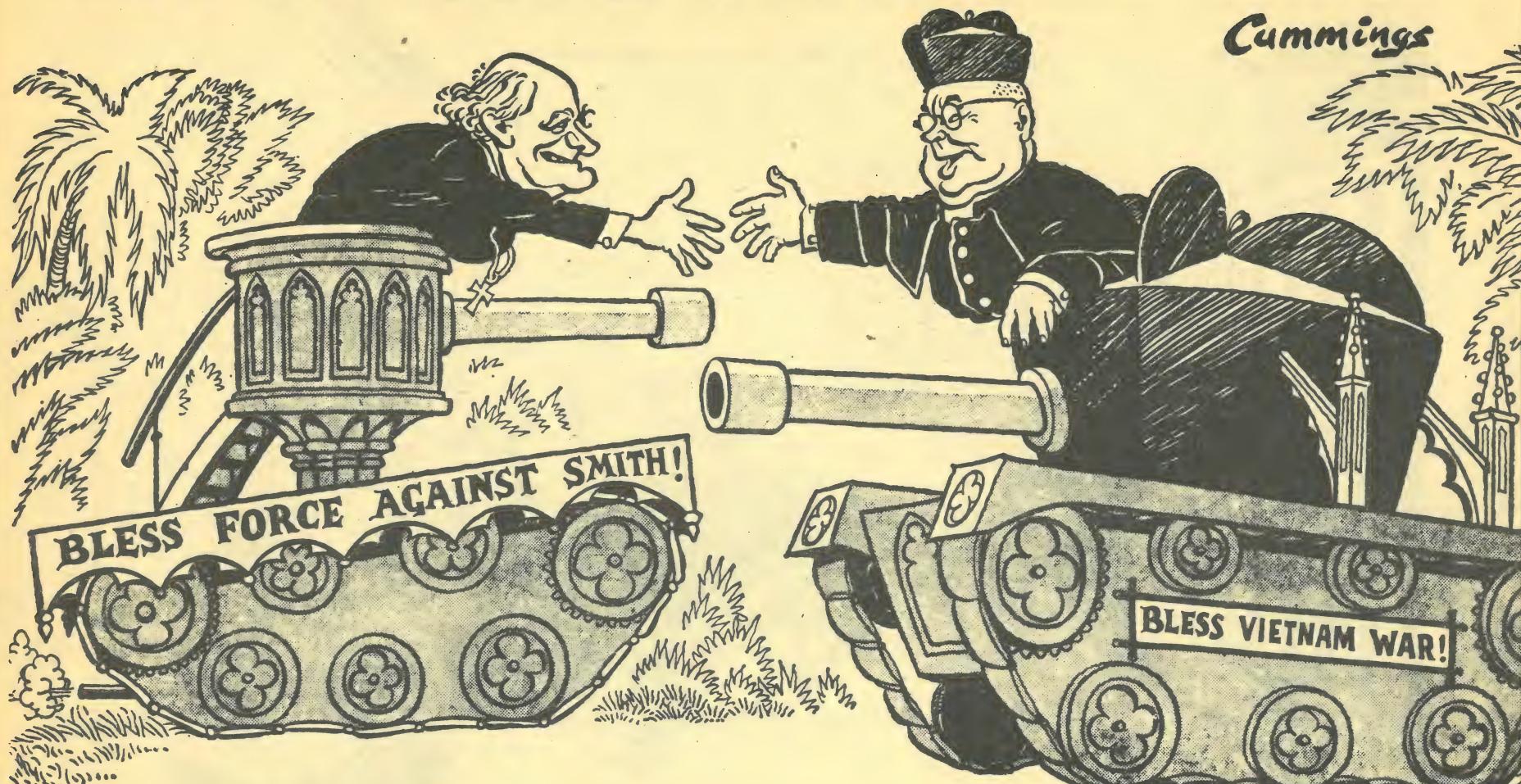
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"How the hell is you laying off your food in protest against sanctions going to help  
your sister in Rhodesia, tell me that?"

# THAT ECUMENICAL SPIRIT...

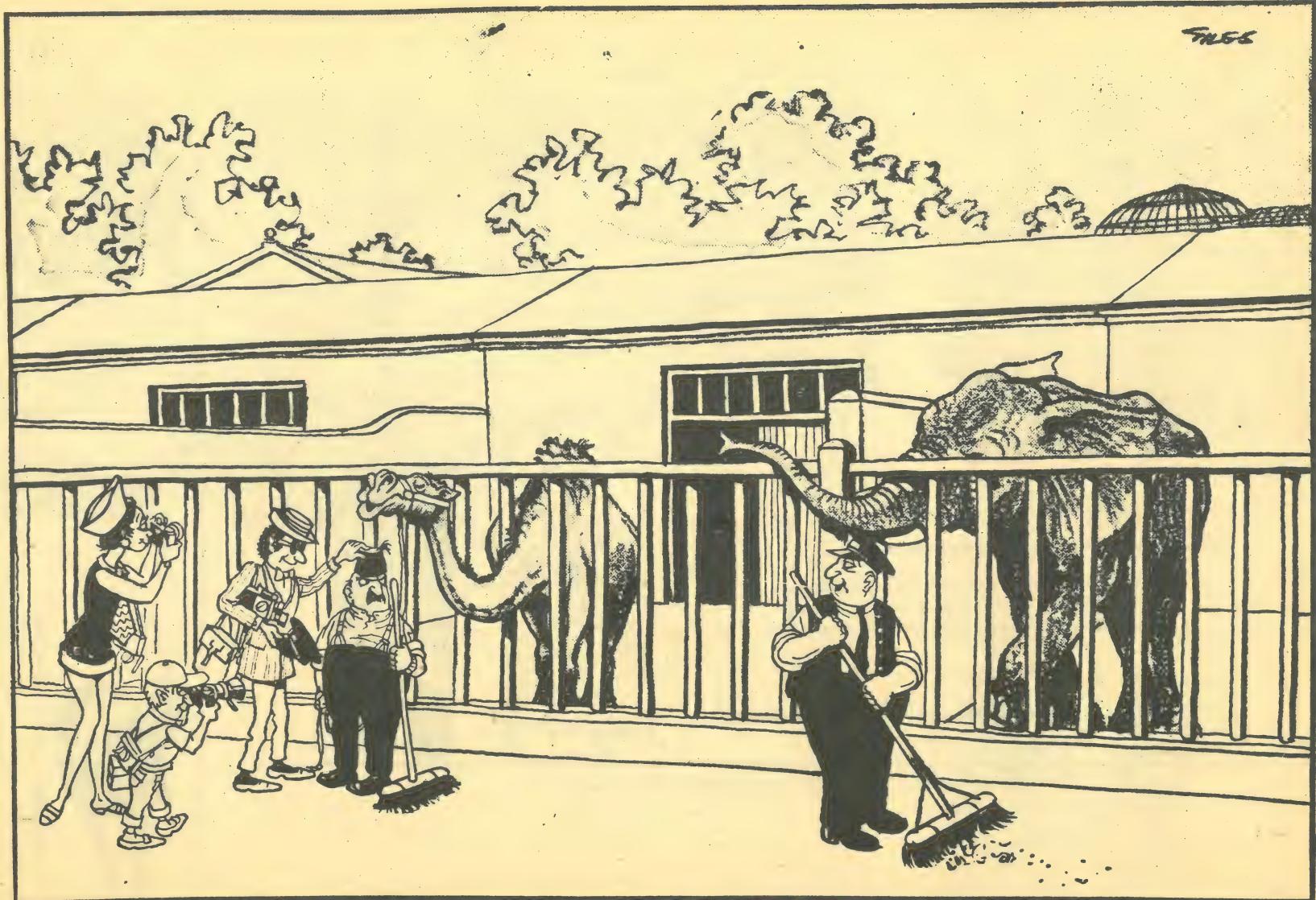
Cummings



"Cardinal Spellman, I presume!"

"Dr. Ramsey, I presume!"

On the 6th October, 1965 the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ramsey, said all Christians in Britain should support the government "if it decided to use force for the protection of the rights of the majority of the Rhodesian people".



"You'll have to learn to live with their little jokes about Nasser, Wally boy. I had the same when it was Smith and Rhodesia."

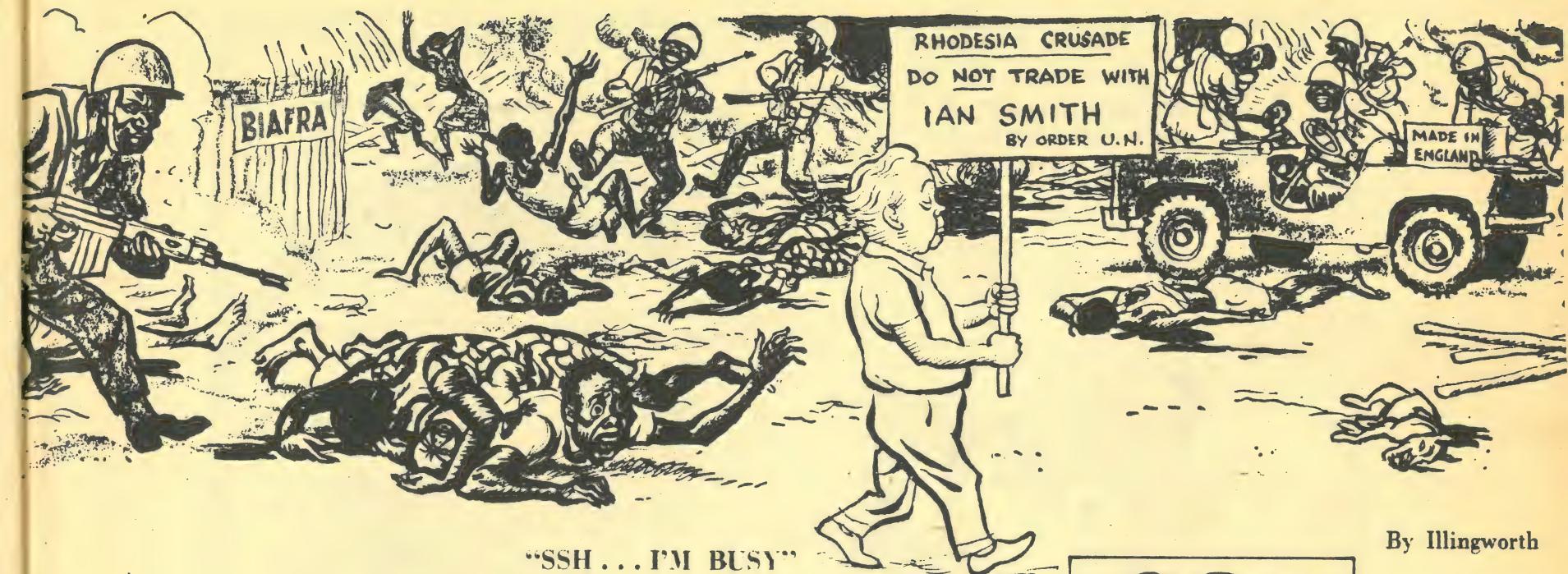
The Arab/Israeli War 5th-10th June, 1967.

Rhodesia Herald, 30 June 1967



"Psst! — did they say anything about me?"

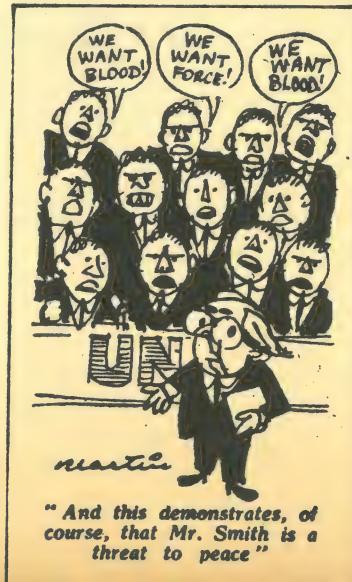




"SSH... I'M BUSY"

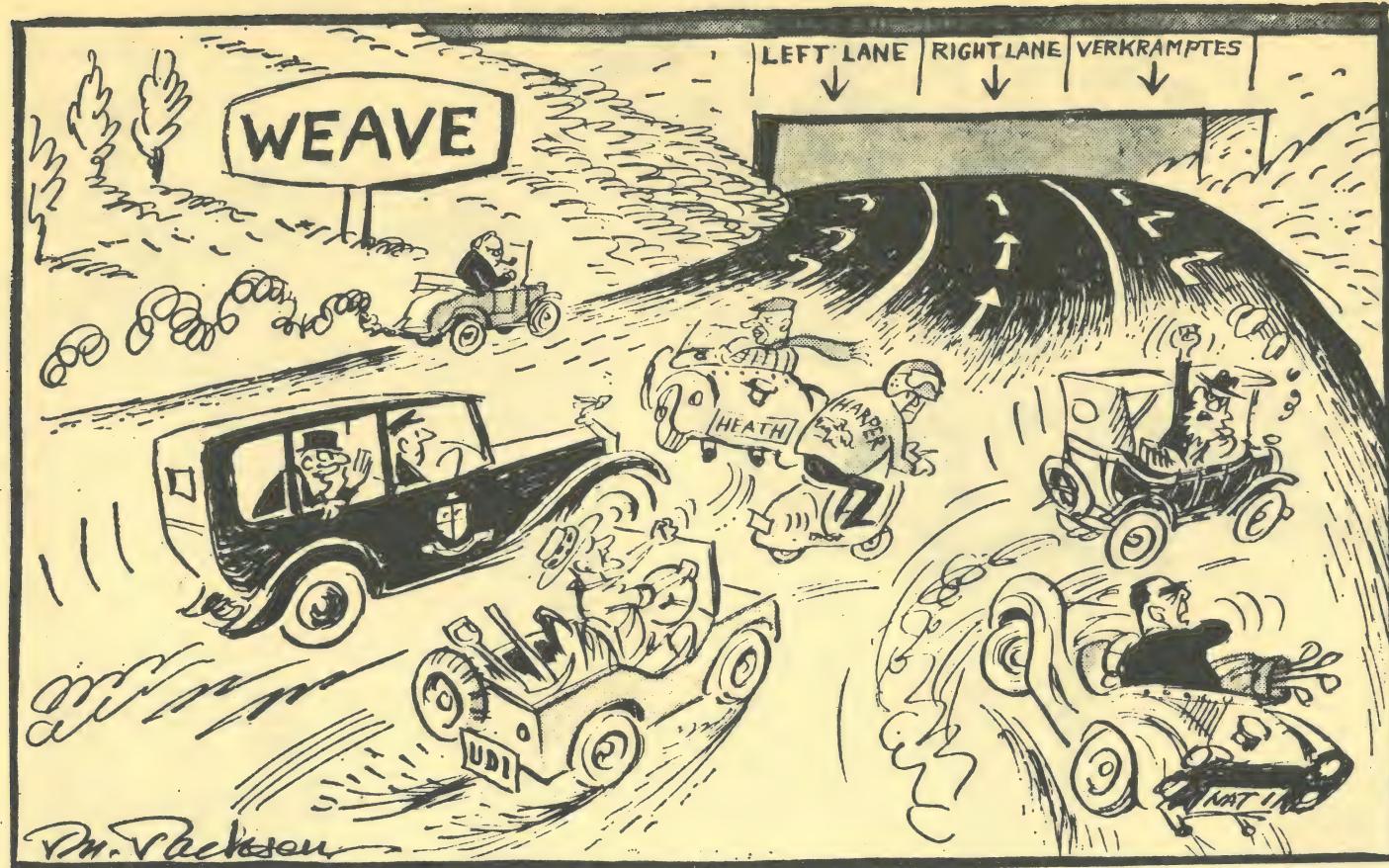
By Illingworth

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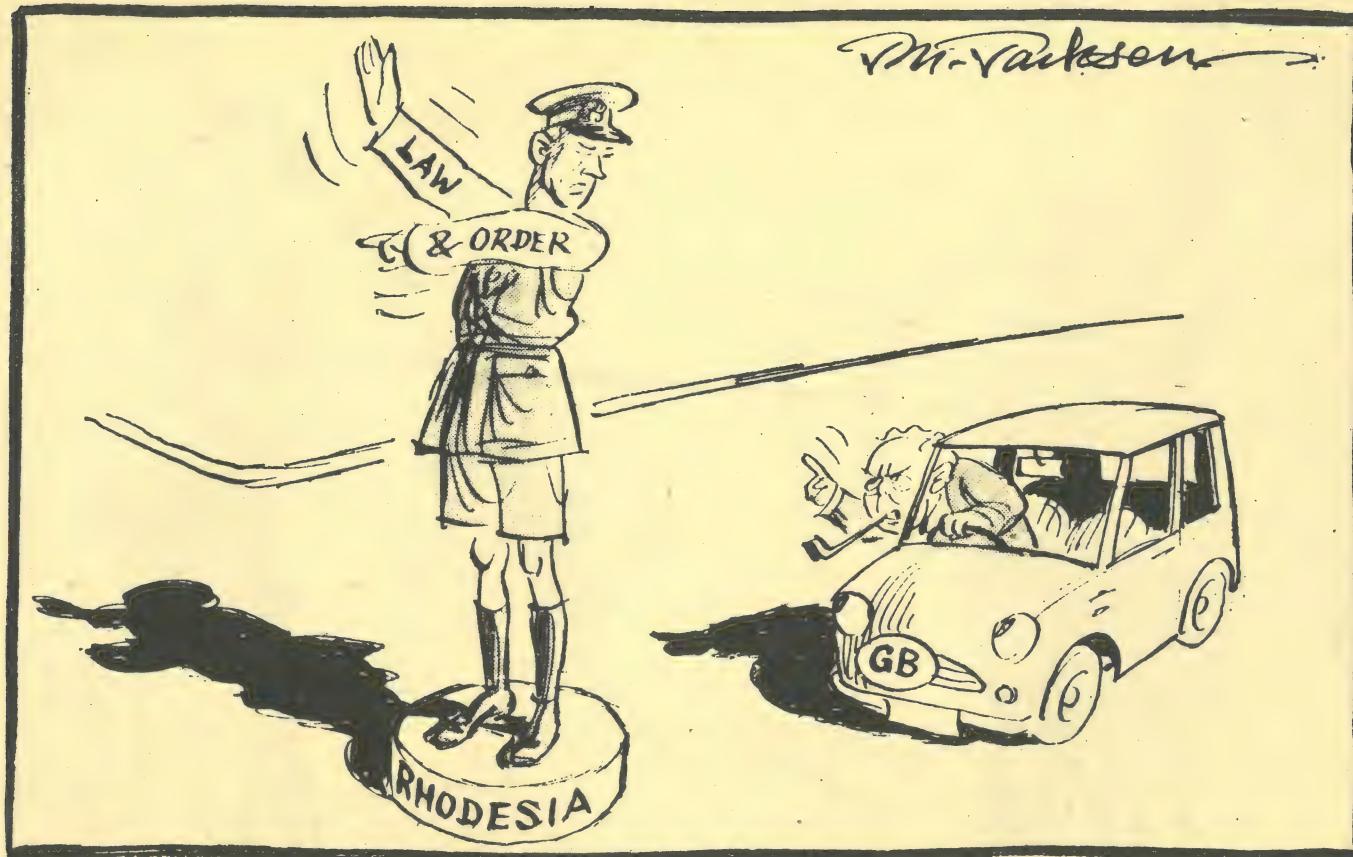


"And this demonstrates, of course, that Mr. Smith is a threat to peace"

The Argus, Cape Town

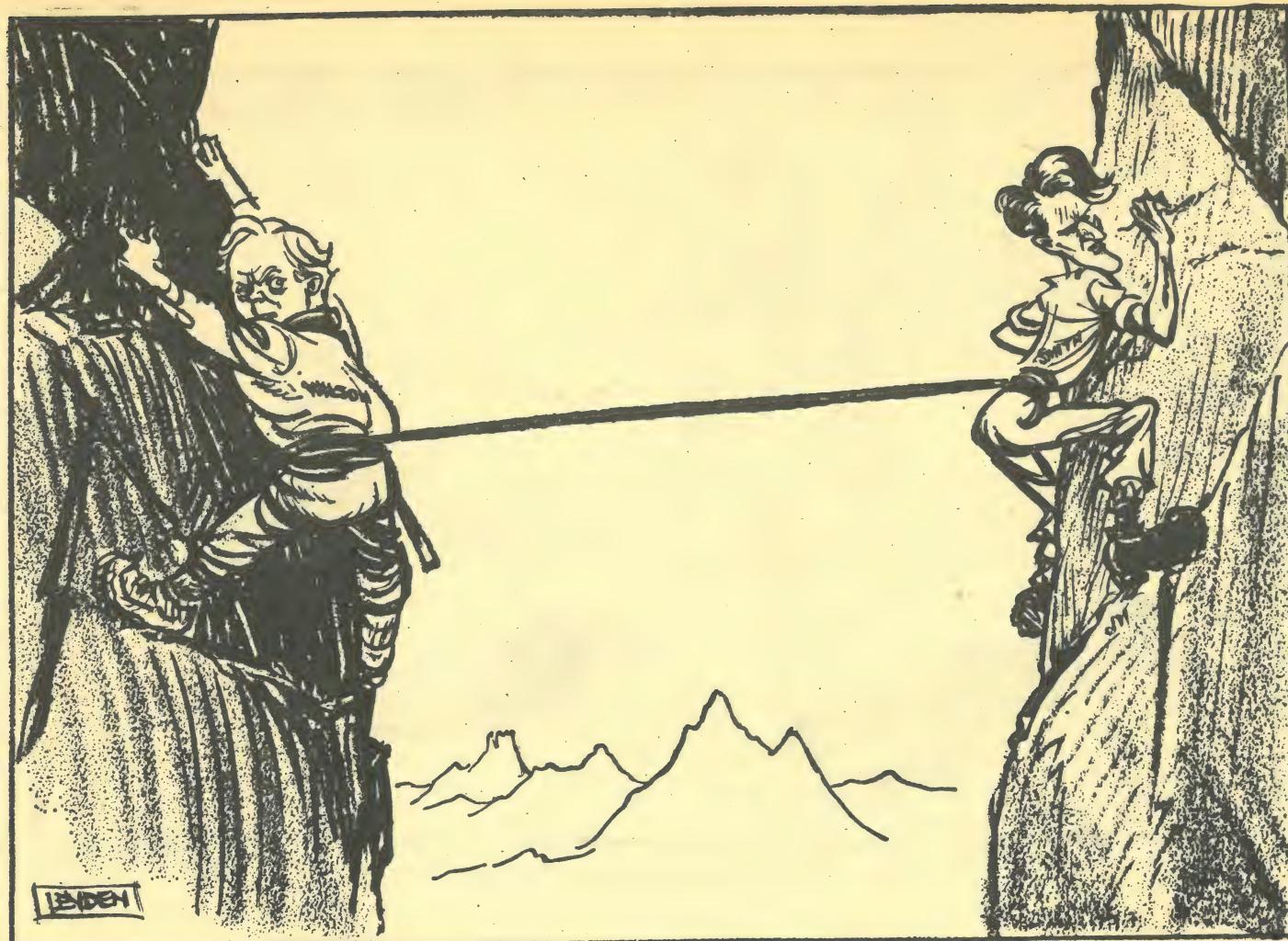


The Argus, Cape Town



"I suppose you know that's illegal?"

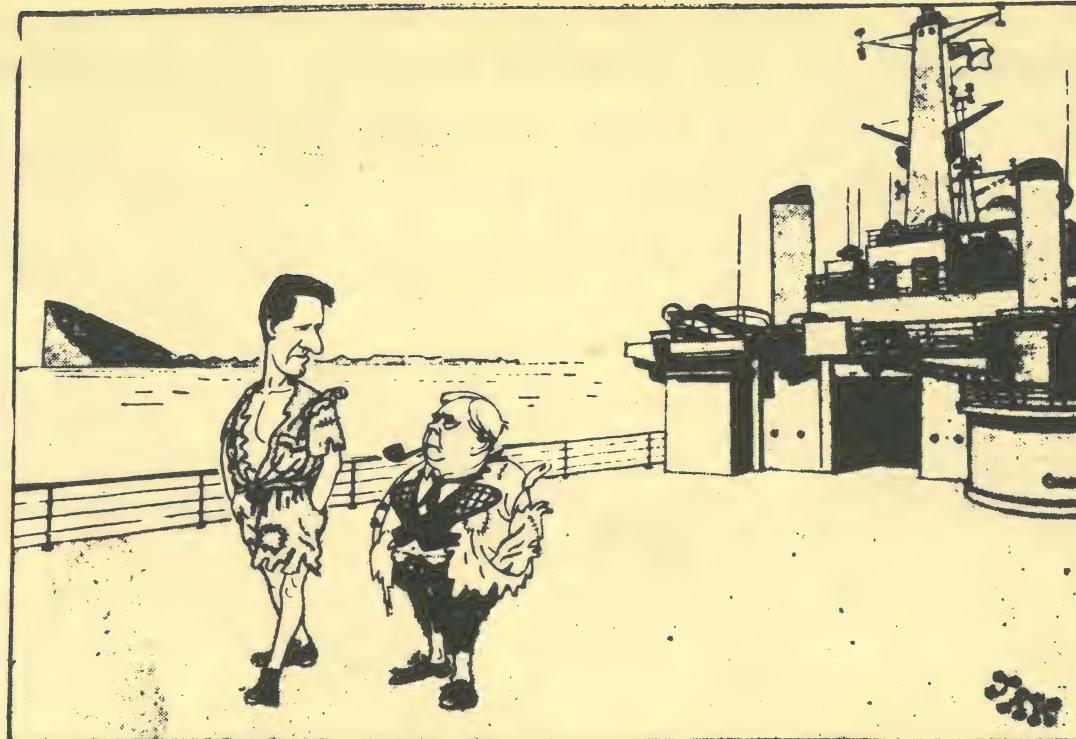
On the 13th September, 1968 the Appellate Division of the Rhodesian High Court ruled that the government had achieved De Jure Status and that the 1965 Constitution must be upheld. The Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Beadle, said the judges of Rhodesia had been faced with deciding whether it was better to remain and maintain law and order as a court, or whether to go, even though going might cause chaos.



**"Maybe if we *both* climbed down, and started afresh, we might get somewhere."**

On the 20th September, 1968 Mr. James Bottomley, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, arrived in Rhodesia for talks with Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Mr. Smith. These talks led to the Smith/Wilson rendezvous aboard H.M.S. *Fearless* at Gibraltar on the 9th October.

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"... Fine, and how are sanctions hitting you? "

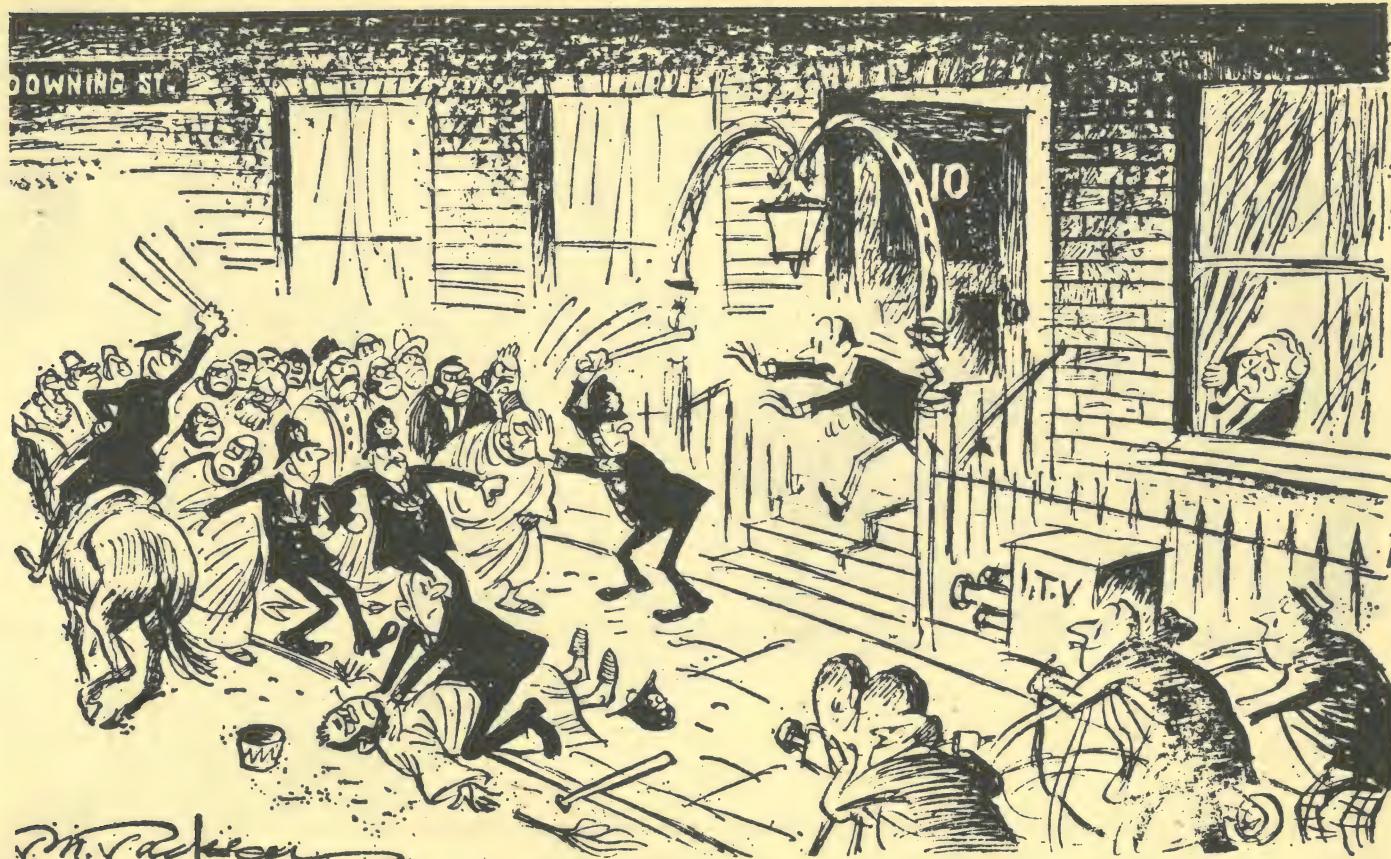
The Talks aboard "*Fearless*" broke down after four days. The British demands included a blocking quarter of black members of Parliament, extension of the Lower Roll franchise to all Africans over 30 years, the appointment of a Royal Commission on racial discrimination and land apportionment and the right of appeal to the Privy Council on entrenched clauses in the Constitution.

The Argus, Cape Town

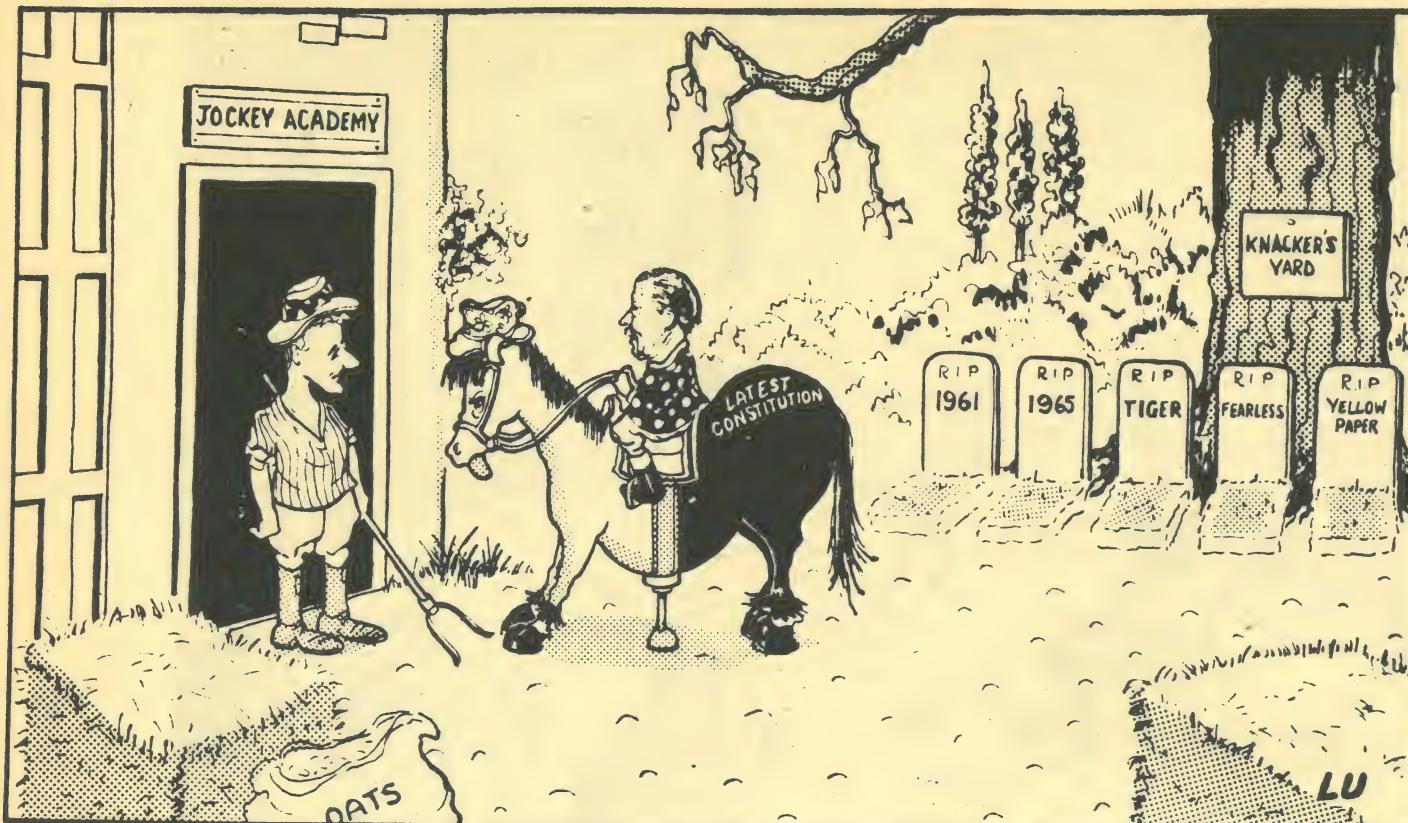


The talks were re-opened on the 2nd November, 1968 when George Thomson arrived in Salisbury from Britain. These talks broke down on the 15th November, 1968. For more than two years thereafter there was no official contact between Britain and Rhodesia.

The Argus, Cape Town



*Hold it! - they're not pro-Biafran demonstrators. They're Commonwealth heads of State.*

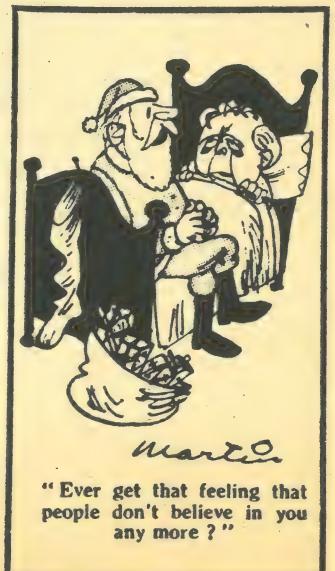


"Do you think this one is a stayer?"

In the absence of agreement with Britain, the Rhodesian government pushed ahead with its own plans for a constitution and cutting all ties with the Crown by declaring Rhodesia a Republic.



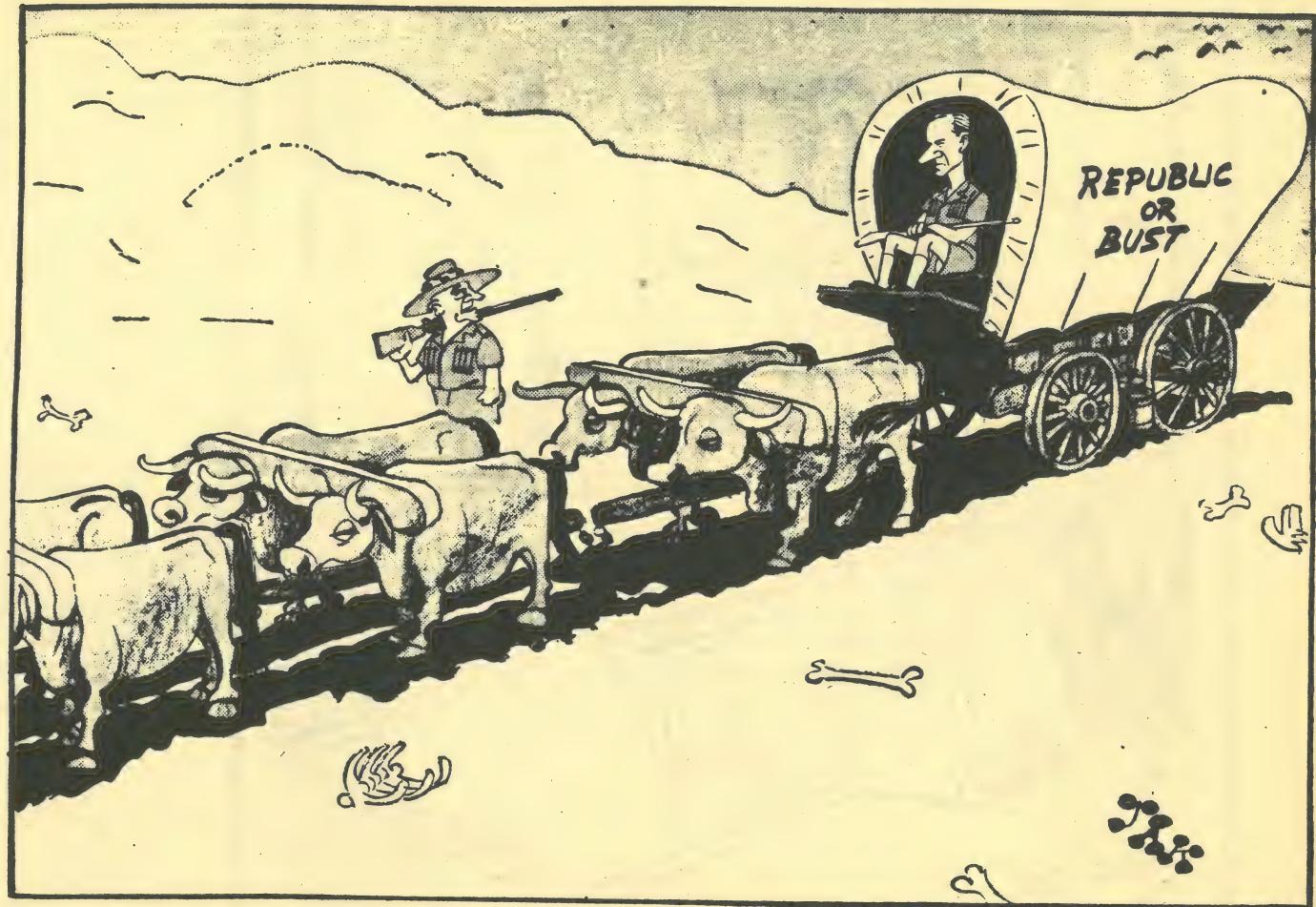
*"If Harold had a grain of sense, we would all be in Salisbury reopening negotiations."*



*martin*

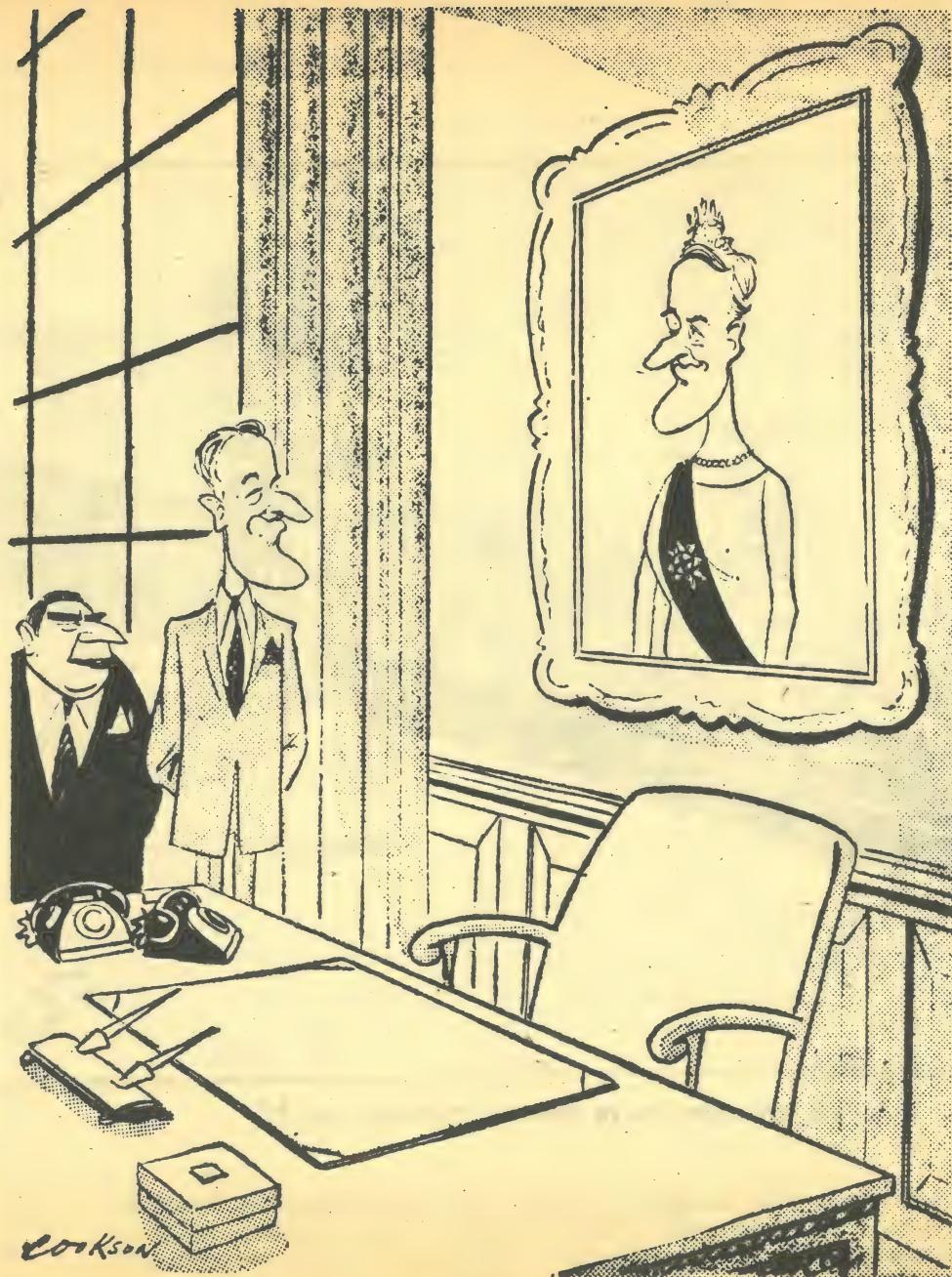
*"Ever get that feeling that people don't believe in you any more?"*

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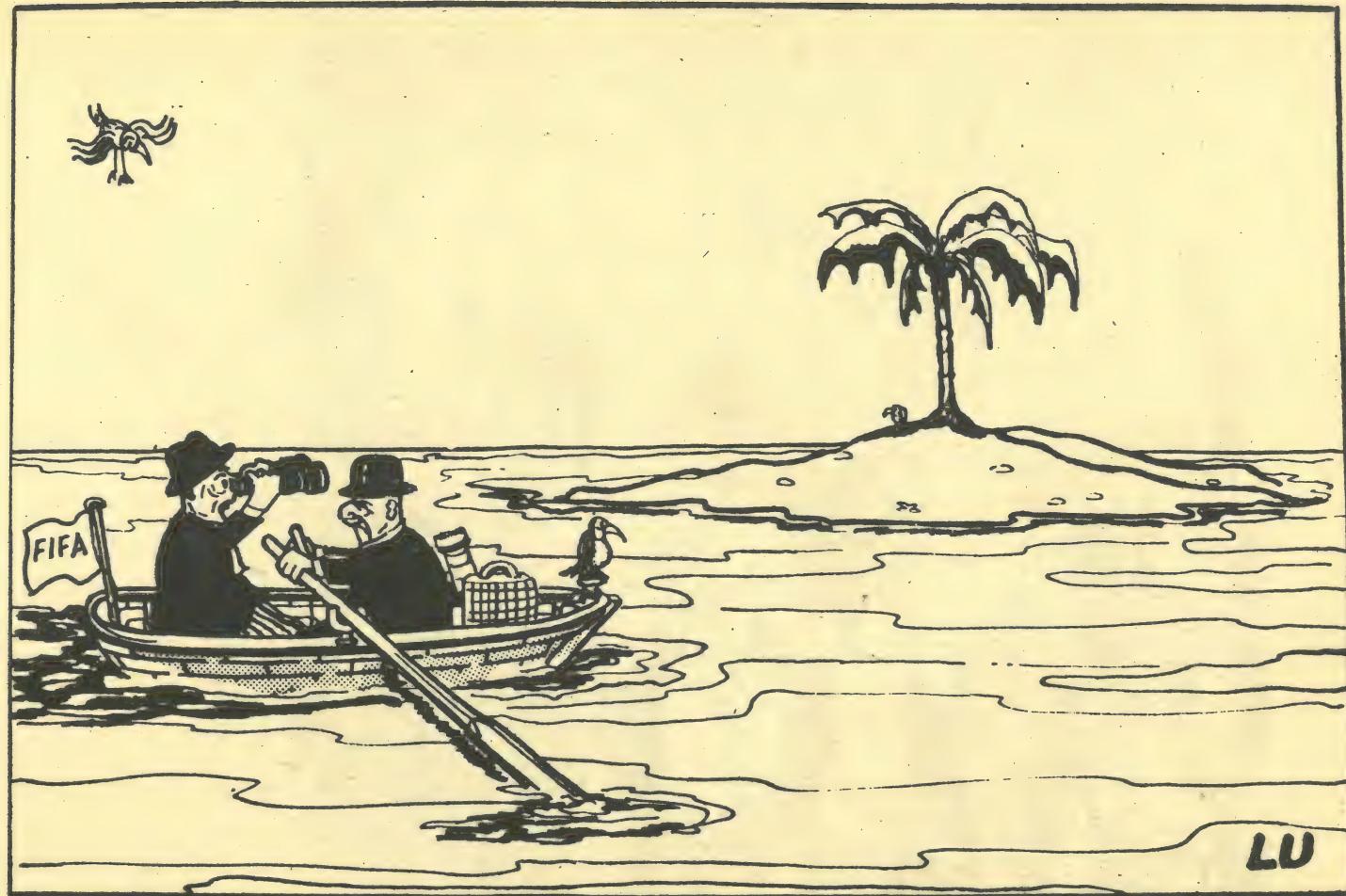
**"Are you sure we're moving forward, Ian?"**

In the June 1969 Referendum, the electorate voted in favour of a Republic and a new constitution. The 1969 constitution was a major departure from the basically non-racial 1961 constitution in that provision was made for separate black and white voters' rolls with high franchise qualifications. The principle of parity was embodied in the constitution, but the high franchise qualifications made this a distant reality.



"This should make it easier for the diehards to accept..."

Rhodesia became a Republic  
on the 3rd March, 1970



*"A little levelling and it will be ideal for the Rhodesia match."*

The intrusion of politics into sport resulted in Rhodesia being excluded more and more from the international scene.



*"It's been a marvellous season in Salisbury—all these consular farewell parties!"*

When Rhodesia became a Republic on the 3rd March, 1970, the event heralded the rapid closing down of all but the South African and Portuguese consular offices in Rhodesia.



Edward Heath took over the Premiership of Britain from Harold Wilson on the 19th June, 1970.

London Express Service



Under the Conservative Heath Administration moves were made again towards a reconciliation with Rhodesia. Talks in July and September with Lord Goodman prepared the ground for a summit meeting between Mr. Smith and Sir Alec Douglas Home on November, 1961. Agreement was reached and signed between the two leaders on the 24th November. The major hurdle was that the proposals should be submitted to the Rhodesian people in a Test of Acceptability. A British Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Pearce was sent to Rhodesia in January, 1972 to carry out the Test. The conclusion of the Commission was that the proposals were not acceptable to the majority of Rhodesians.



**"Don't mind me—I'm just testing the acceptability of the acceptability test."**

The Pearce Commission



*"It's just like old times—back to normal political activity."*

In late 1971 the African National Council (ANC) was formed under the Chairmanship of Bishop Muzorewa to mobilize opposition to the Smith/Home proposals. As the ANC campaigned for the rejection of the proposals, black rioting broke out in most of Rhodesia's major centres.

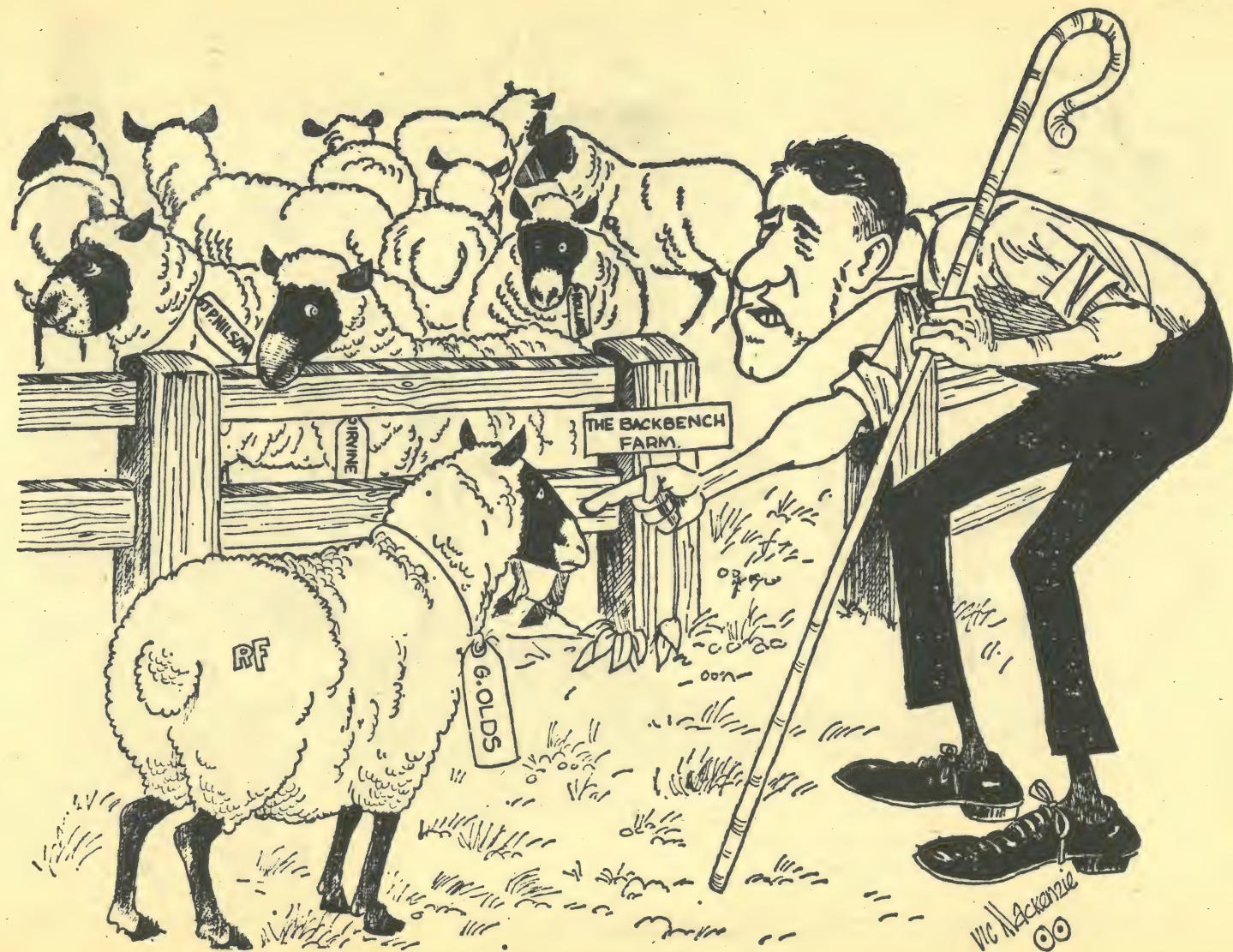


*"I FELT that they could have spiced it up with a sports page."*



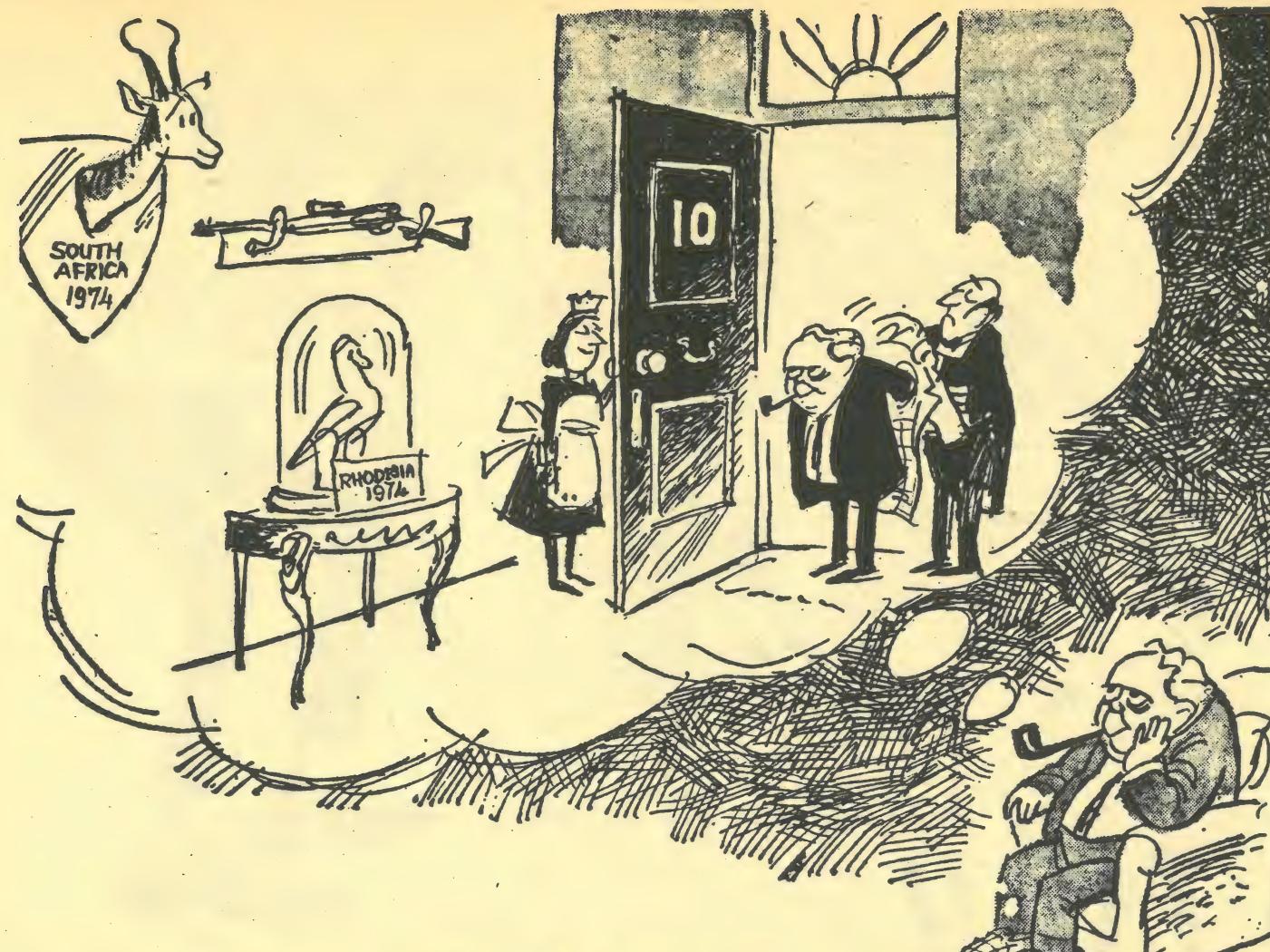
*"Hey! It's you that should be sinking—not me!"*

After the rejection of the Pearce Proposals the ball was in Mr. Smith's court to prove he could get majority black support. Over the next year he held talks with various African groups, including the ANC, and culminating in the first official exchange between Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Smith on the 17th July, 1973. The Smith/Muzorewa talks continued intermittently until the 2nd June, 1974, when the ANC rejected the settlement proposals offered.



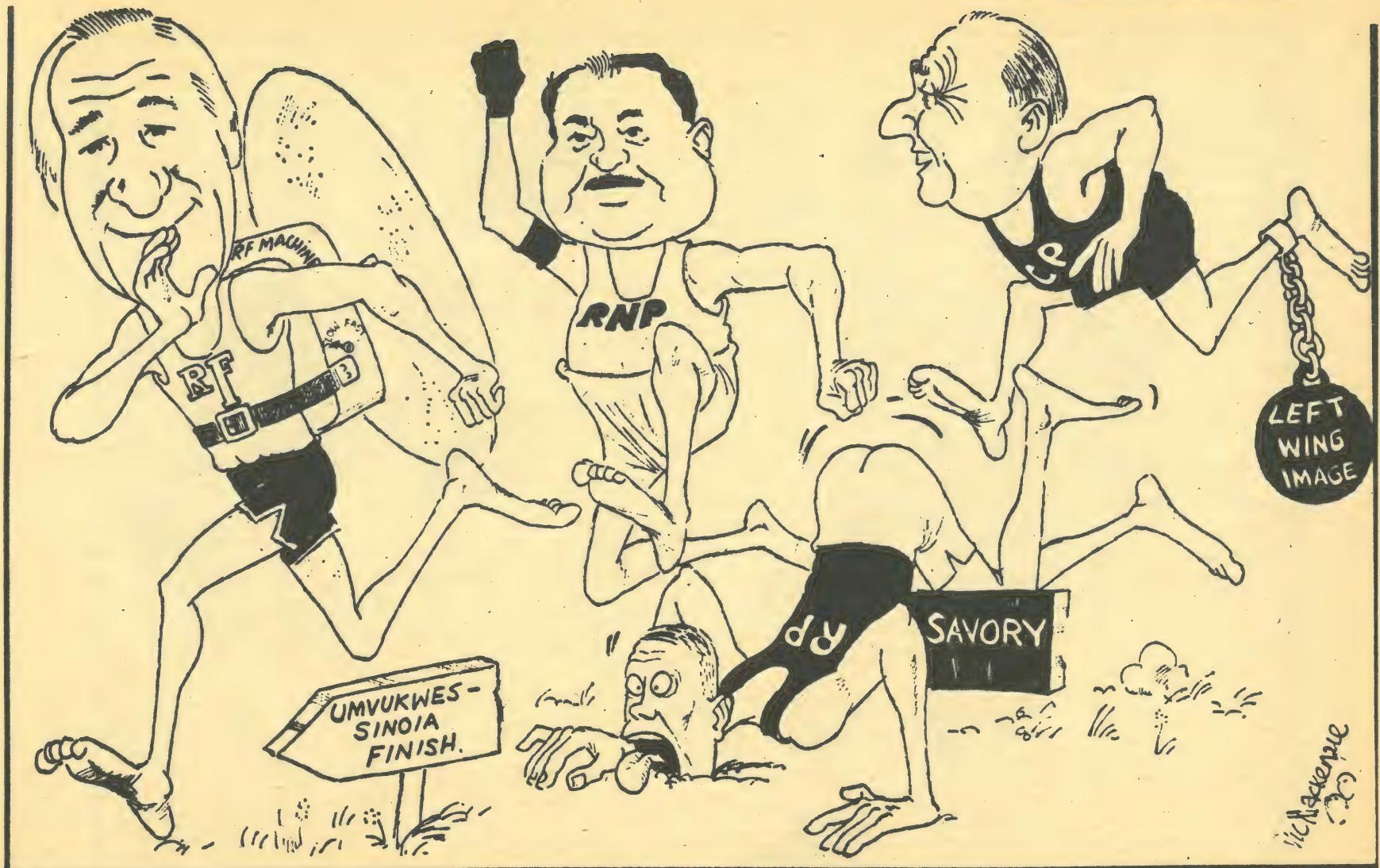
*"Right, Gordon, from now on all you've got to say is Baaa."*

In the Victoria by-election, the first election contested by the new Rhodesia Party, the Rhodesian Front swept to victory with their candidate Gordon Olds gaining 71% of the Poll.

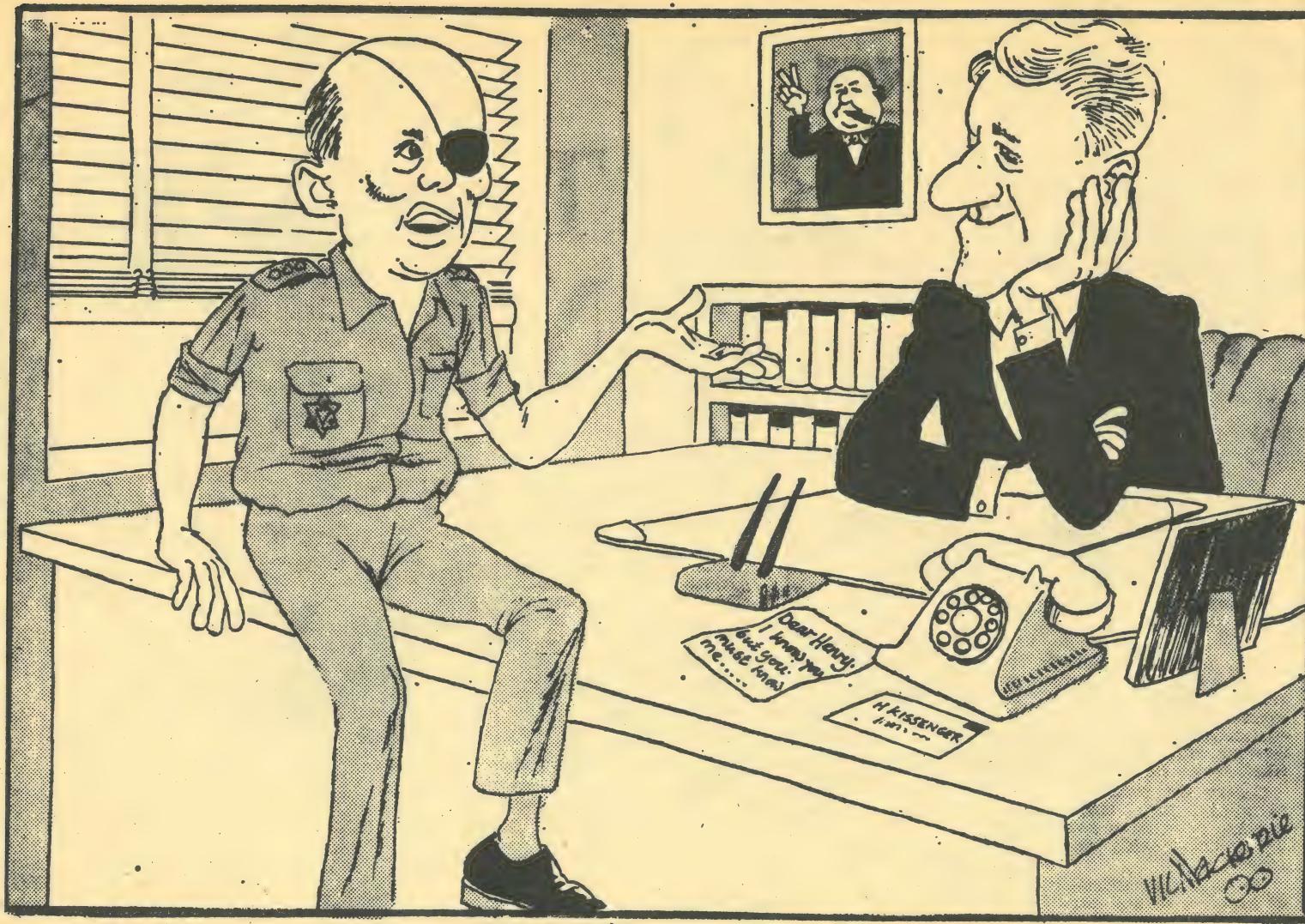


*D. J. Watson*  
Pipe dream.

On the 5th March, 1974, Mr. Wilson resumed the leadership of Britain after Edward Heath's resignation.

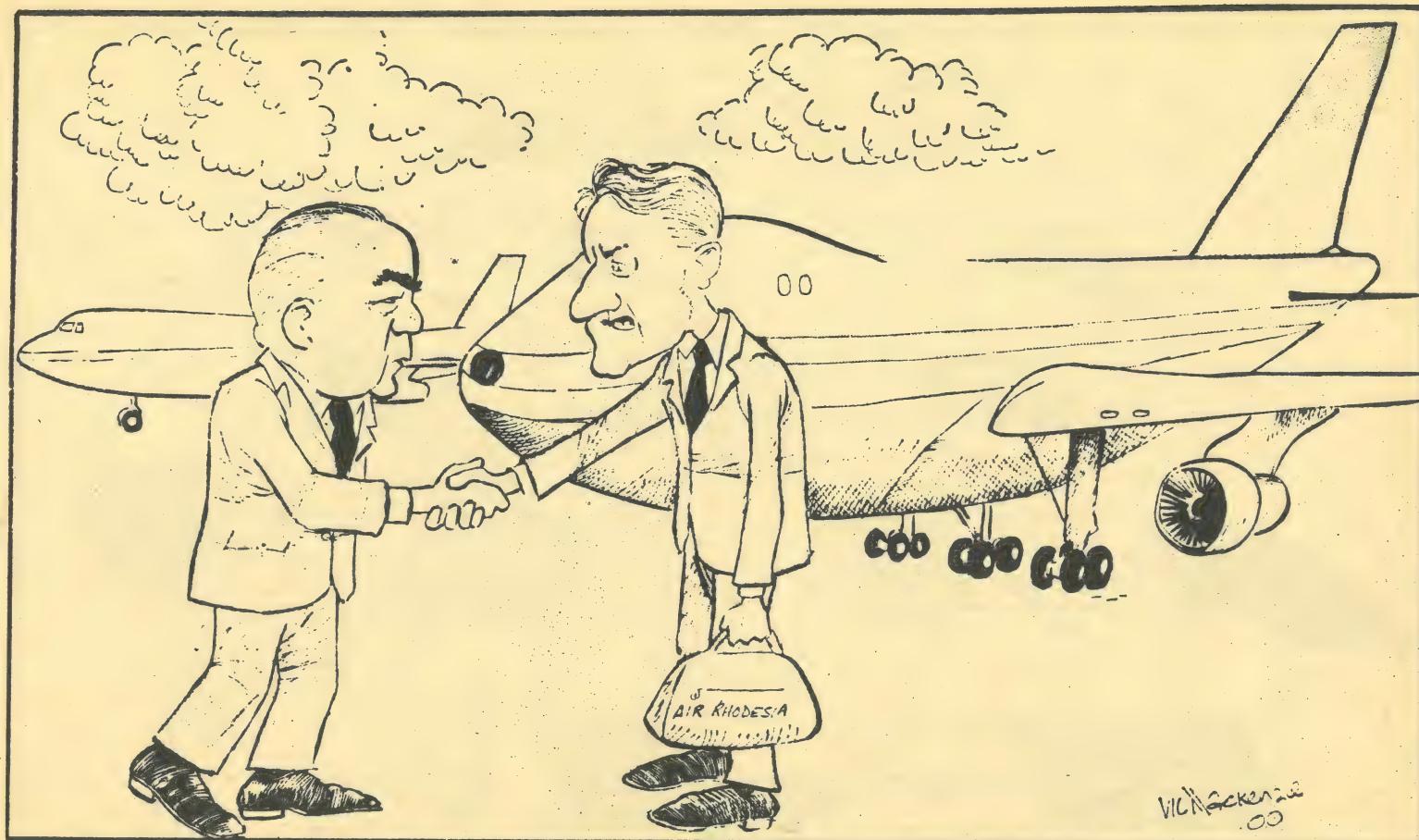


In the Sinoia/Umvukwes by-election in February, 1974, Allan Savory of the Rhodesia Party caused a furore when he suggested that the Government should talk to terrorist leaders in an effort to resolve the Rhodesian crisis. The furore led to his resignation from the R.P. and the appointment of Tim Gibbs as President in his place. (In December 1974 the Government talked to the terrorist leaders.)



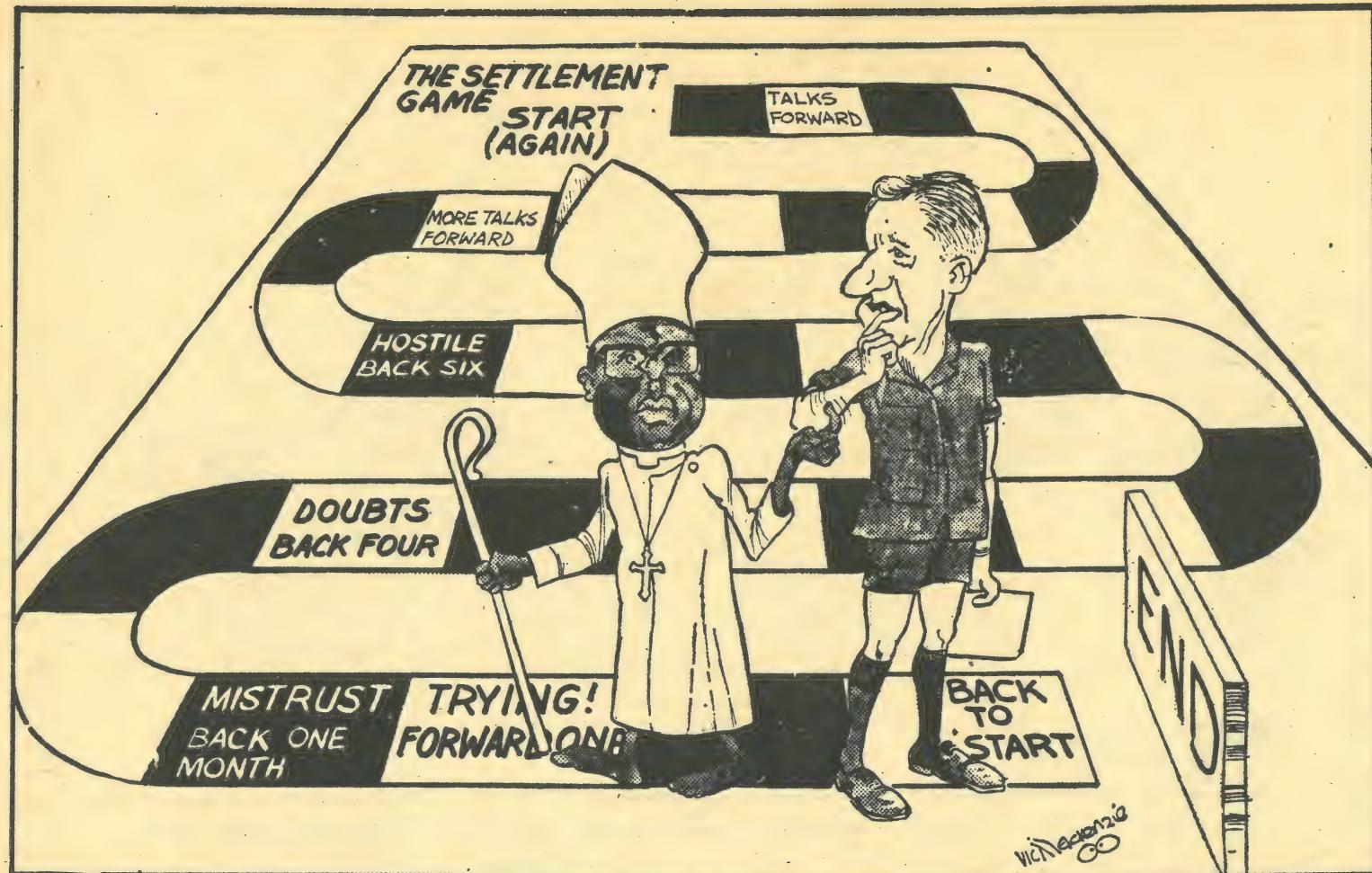
And then after overrunning Zambia in half a day, we could take Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire in the remaining five and a half days.

(A letter to the Editor suggested that Moshe Dayan become the new Rhodesian Minister of Defence.)

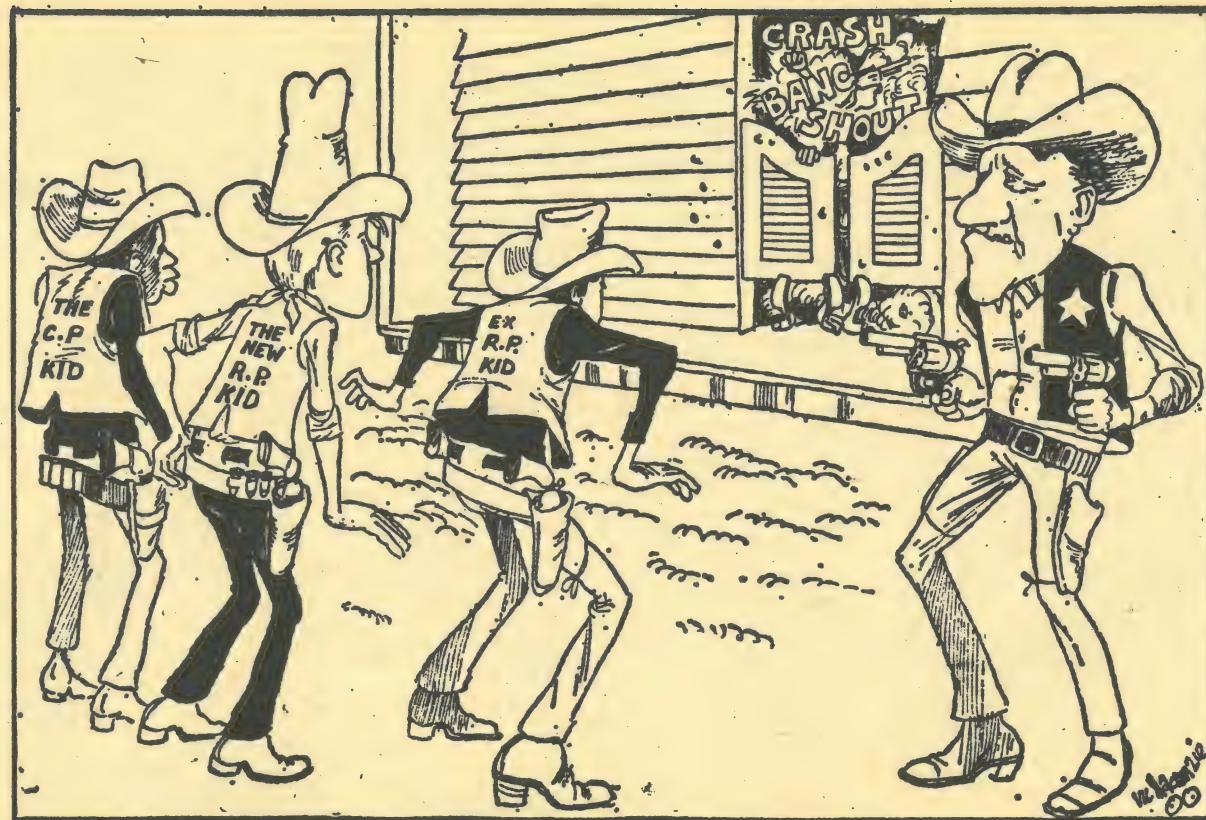


*"First question, John... why wasn't Ian Robertson included in the final Springbok rugby trial?"*

Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster's meetings often coincided with rugby matches.

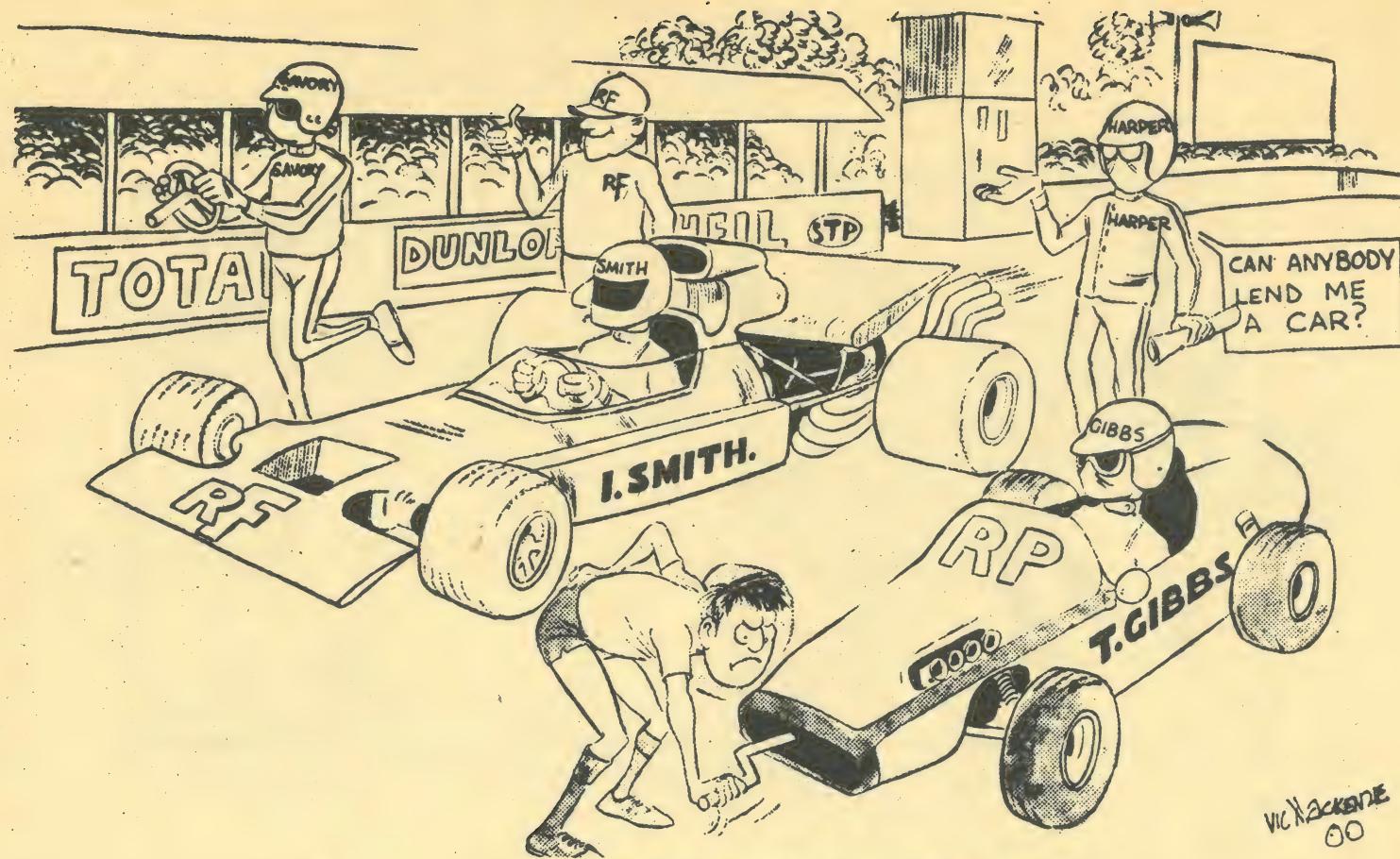


Funny, but I never seem to get past this square.

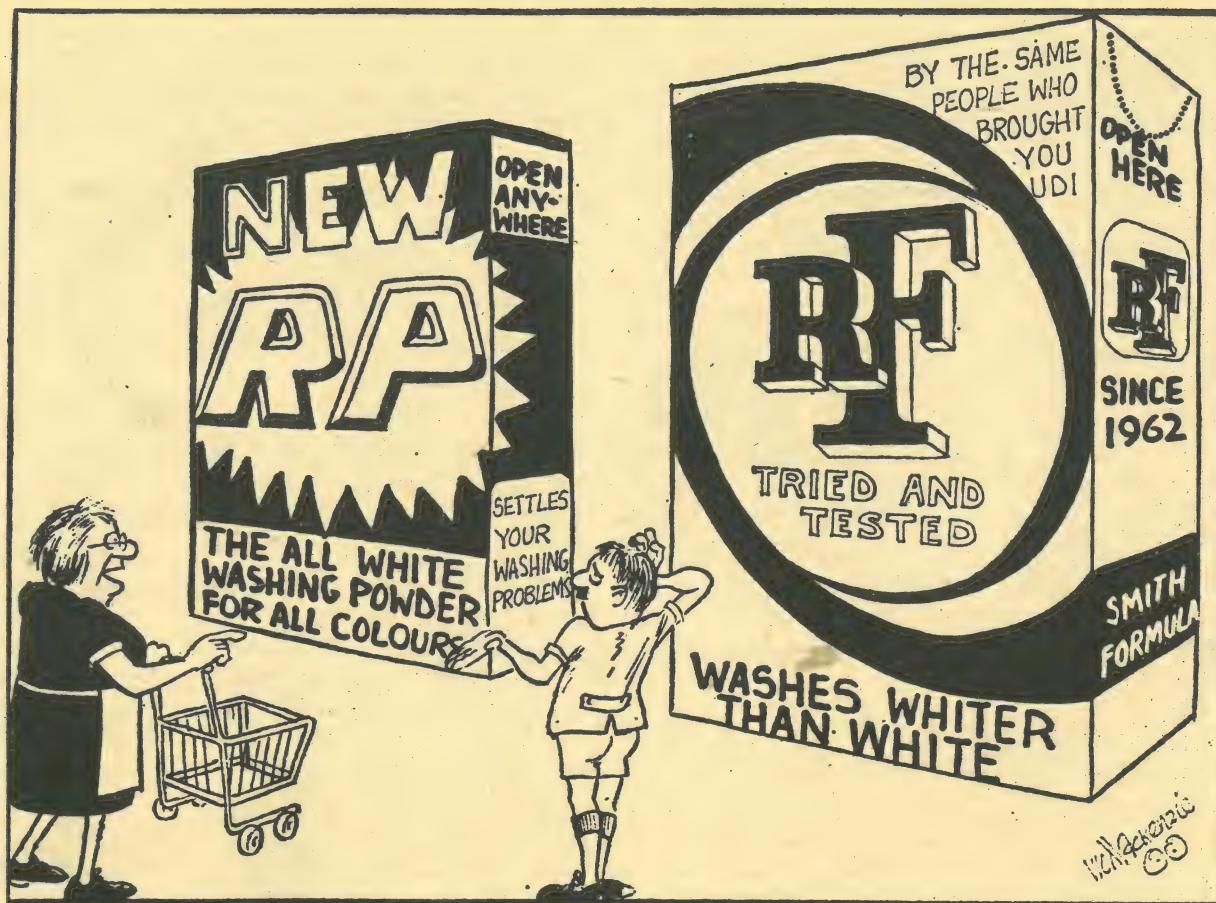


*"He sure is quick on the draw."*

As a result of the failure of Mr. Smith's talks with the Bishop and because of what he called the "bogus offers" put forward by the Rhodesia Party, Mr. Smith decided to call a general election to give the electorate a chance to decide which way they wanted to go.



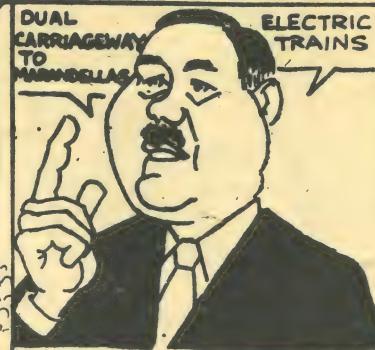
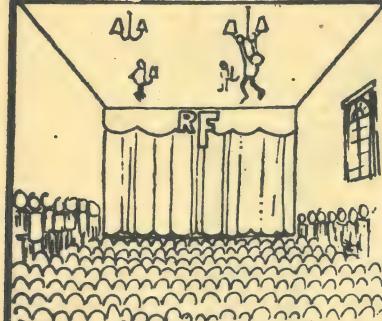
*Lining up for the Election Grand Prix.*



*The way things are I don't think we can afford both of them.*

## THE RF CAMPAIGN SHOW X-RATED \*

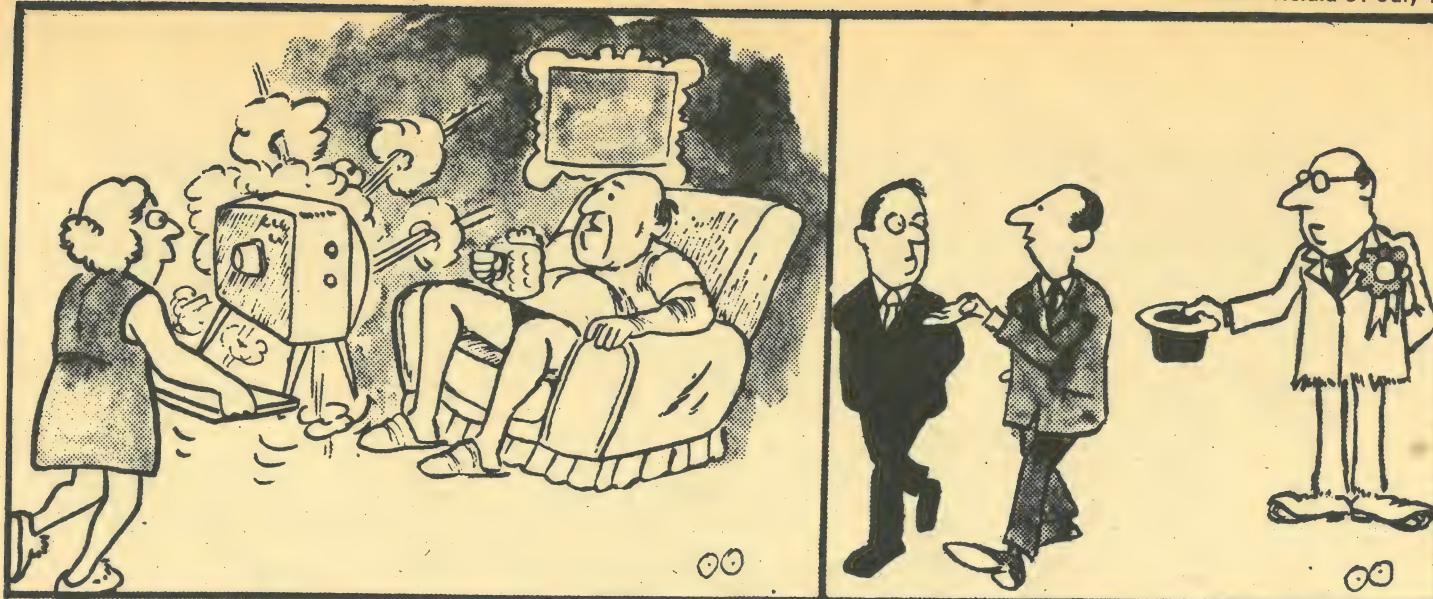
OPENING NIGHT AT THE MARANDELLAS HOTEL





Once again Rhodesians will today be exercising their democratic right to vote for the party or candidate of their choice.

The election on the 30th July resulted in a landslide victory for the Rhodesian Front who won all fifty of the white seats in Parliament.

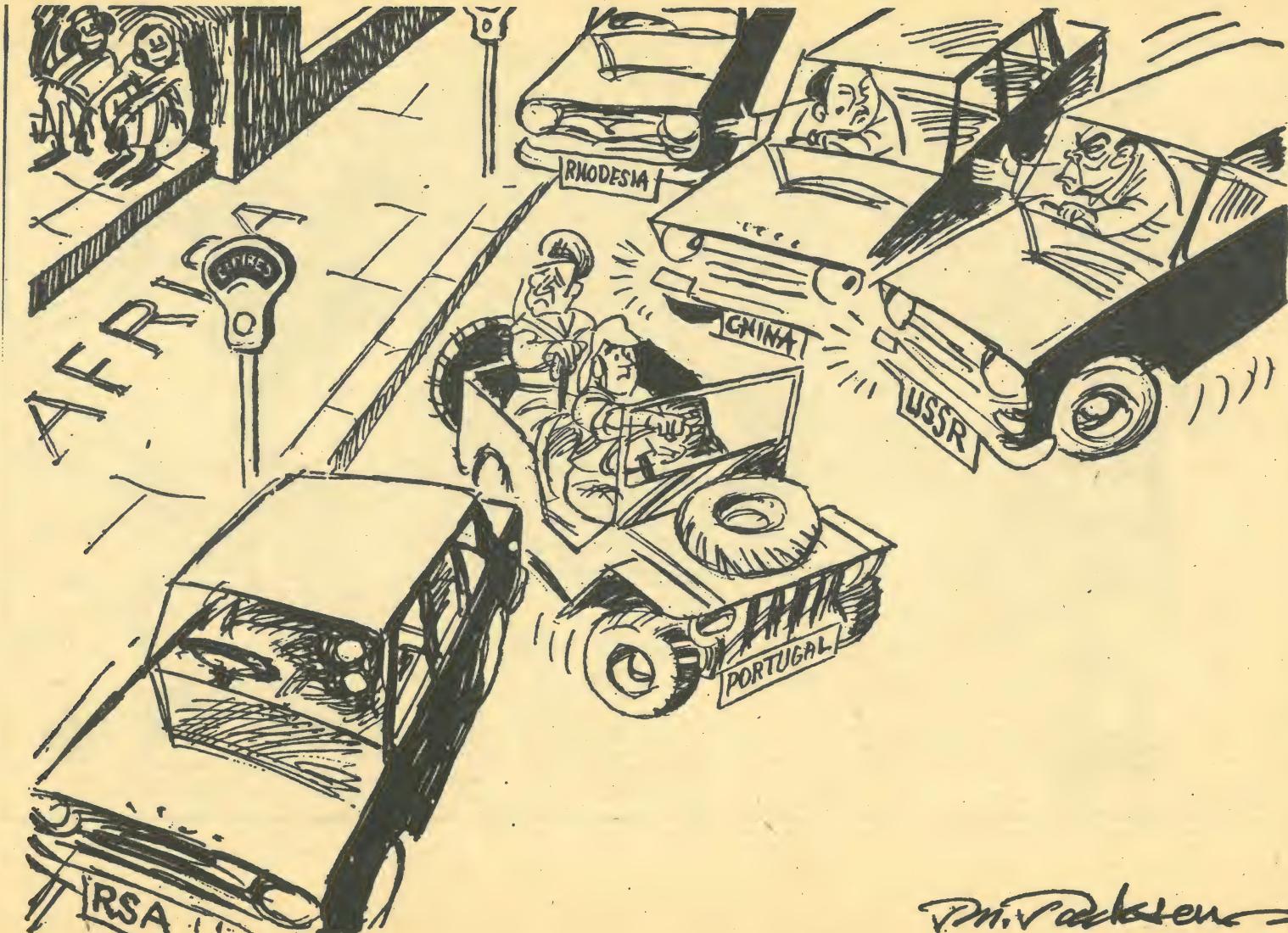


*"Nothing much, only Allan Savory making his farewell speech."*

*"Poor devil lost his deposit as well."*

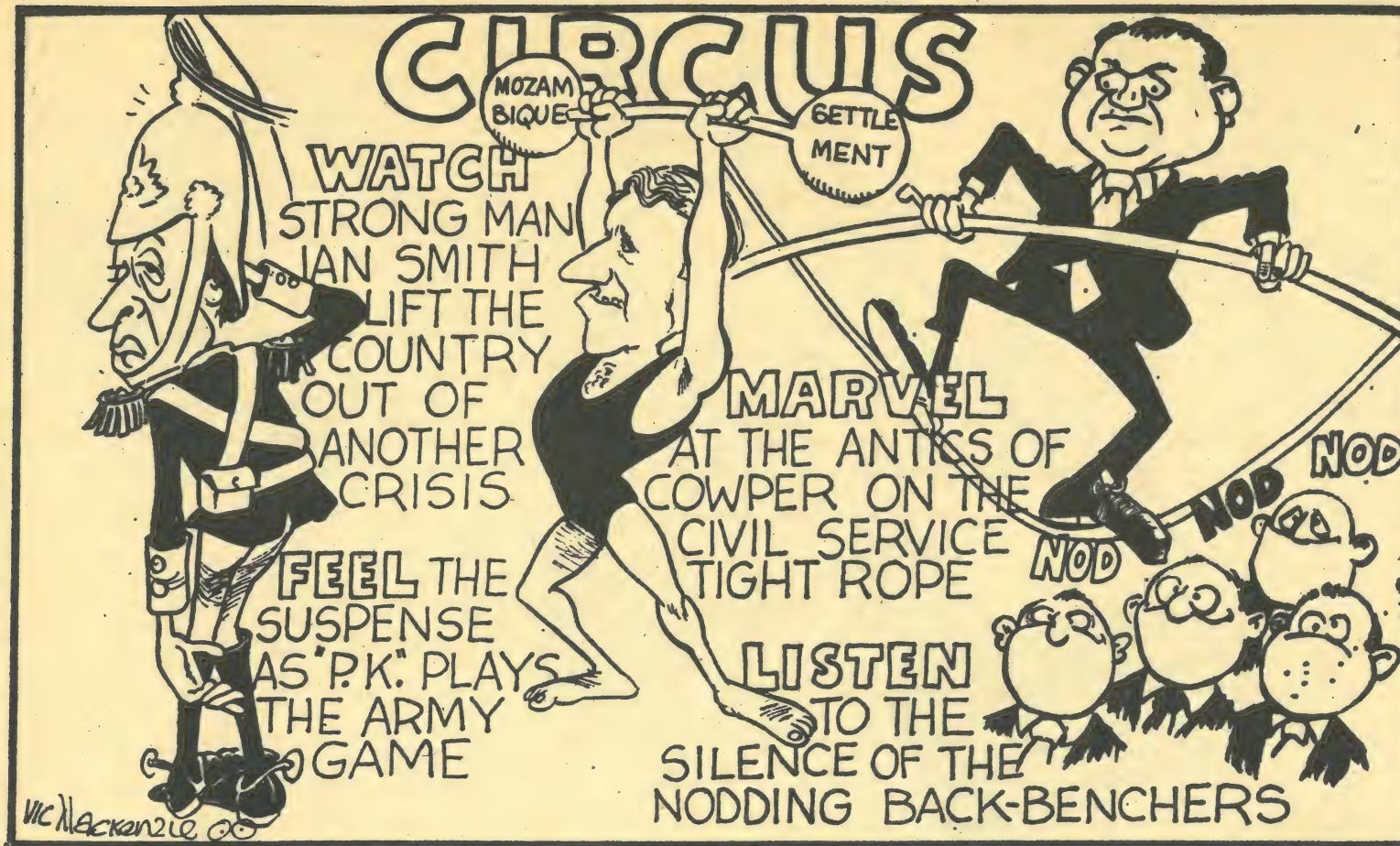


*"Henry is taking his defeat rather badly."*



*D. V. Parkstone*

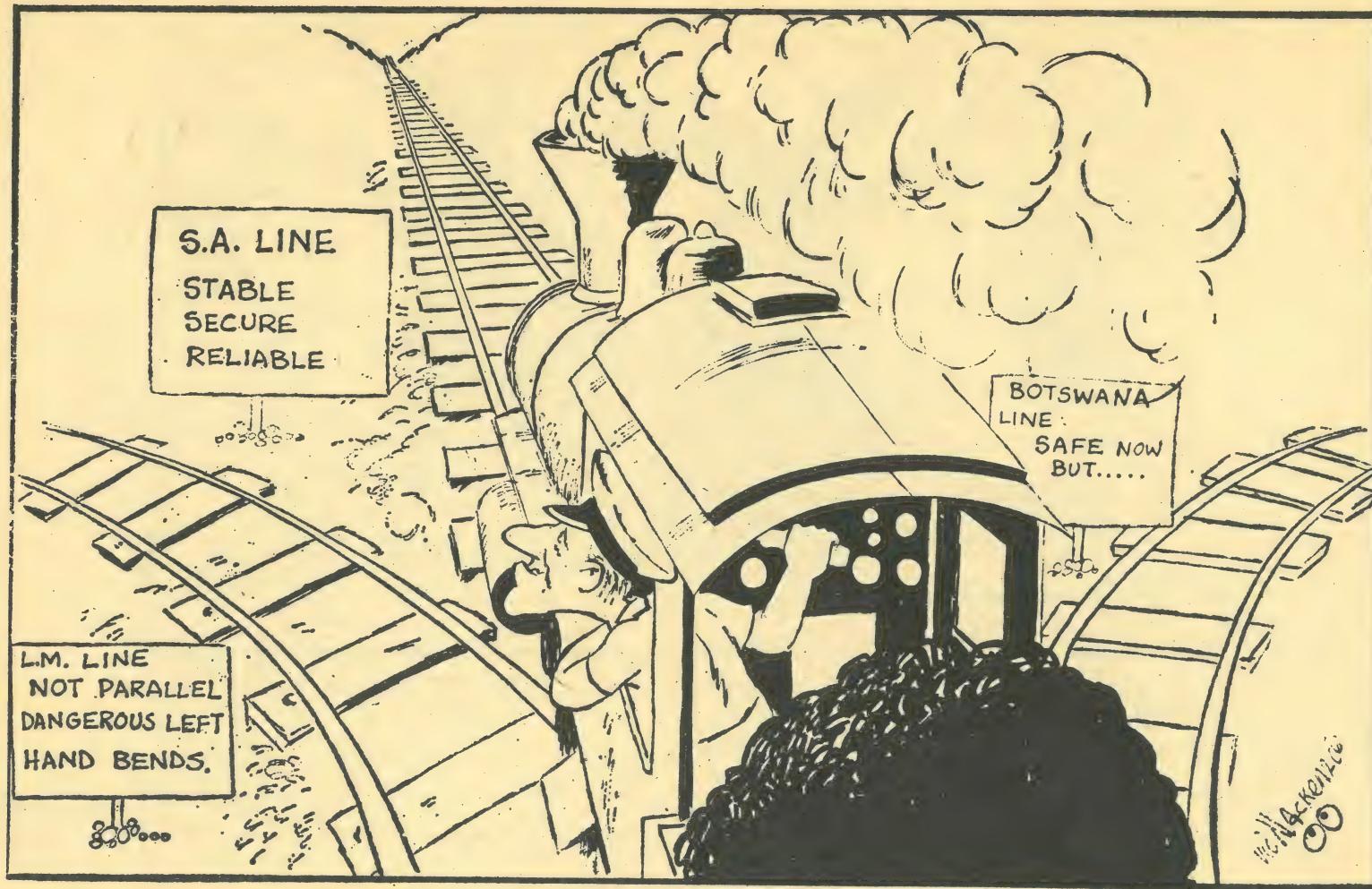
The collapse of Portuguese rule in Mozambique and Angola in 1974 brought a new dimension to the Rhodesian situation, both economically and militarily.



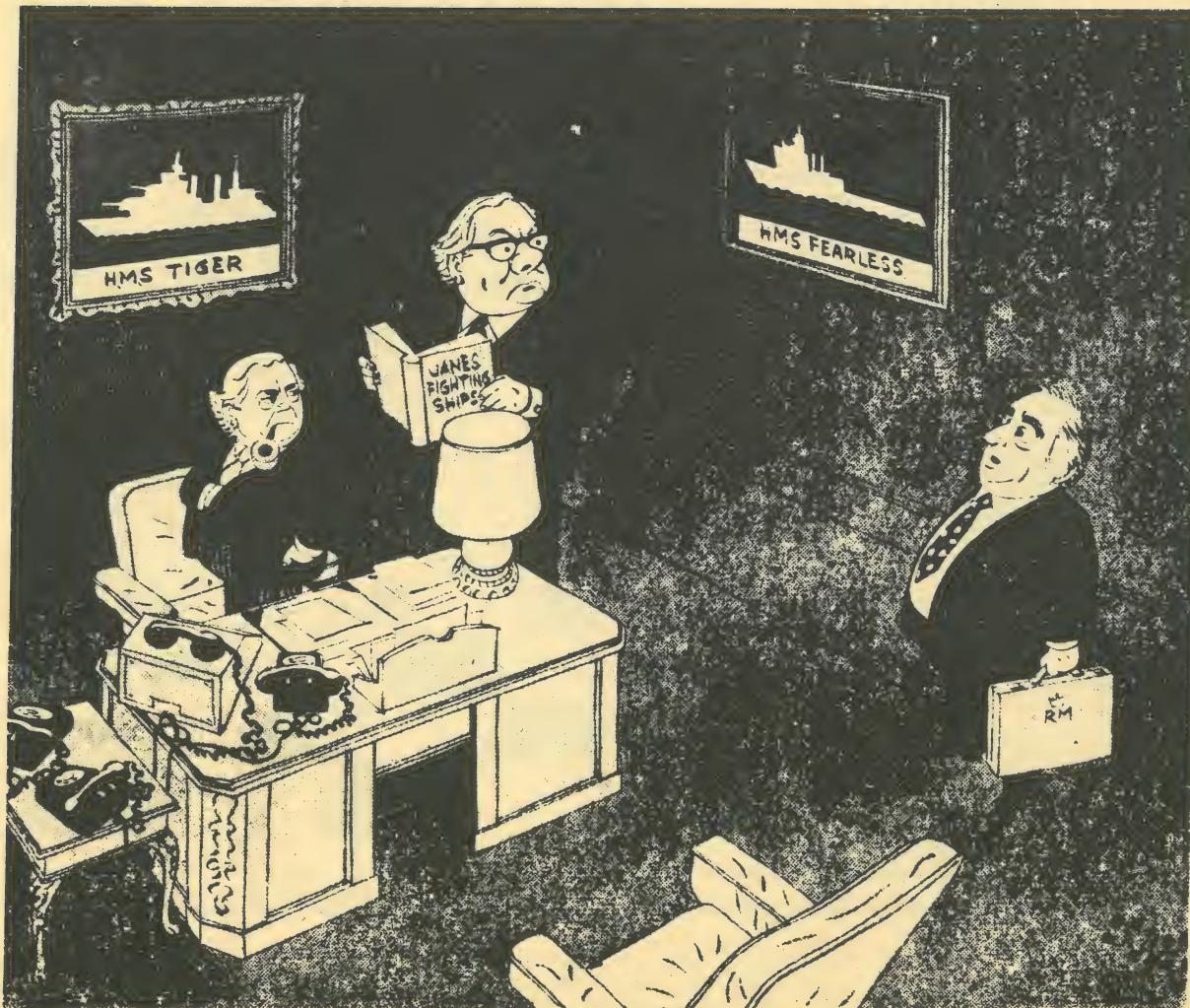


**"We could have cut the time in half if it hadn't been for the baobabs."**

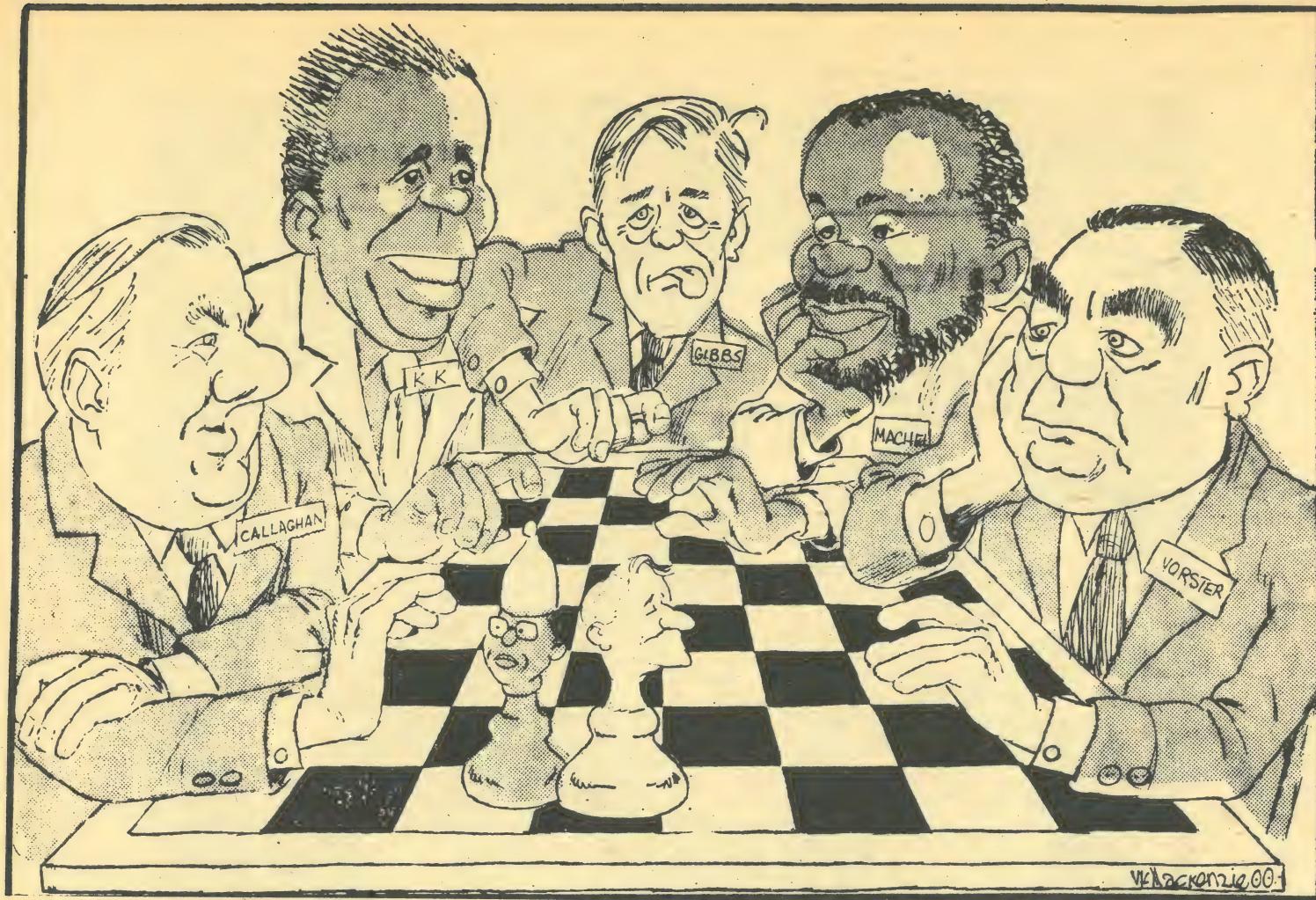
The Rutenga-Beit Bridge rail link was completed in September 1974, twenty two months ahead of schedule. Work was speeded up in May 1974 because of the rapidly changing situation in Mozambique. The hundreds of men involved in the railway project laid track at the rate of 1,5 km a day to complete the 140 km in ninety days.



*Full steam ahead, Mr Smith.*



**“What do you mean, meet Smith on a warship? You scrapped them all last week!”**



*The Detente Era:* In an historic speech to the South African Senate on the 23rd October, 1974, Mr. Vorster pledged his government to work for peace in Southern Africa, and to find a solution to the Rhodesian problem. Two days later Dr. Kaunda hailed Mr. Vorster's speech as "the voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world waited". The combined efforts of Dr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster to resolve the Rhodesian problem led to the announcement on the 11th December, 1974, of a ceasefire and the release of detainees and the promise of future major talks with the African Nationalists. The detainees released included Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, past chairmen of the banned ZAPU and ZANU Parties. They joined forces with Bishop Muzorewa under the ANC umbrella.

THE SHOW EVERYBODY'S BEEN WAITING FOR - AND NOBODY WANTS

# B. J. VORSTER PRESENTS: 'DETENTE'

(BASED ON THE GILBERT AND SULLIVAN  
COMIC OPERAS)

\* STARRING \*

Ian Smith

AS THE SECOND  
LAST WHITE  
HOPE IN AFRICA

FAWCETT PHILLIPS AND  
NEWINGTON AS THE  
NOISEY ALL WHITE  
CHORUS

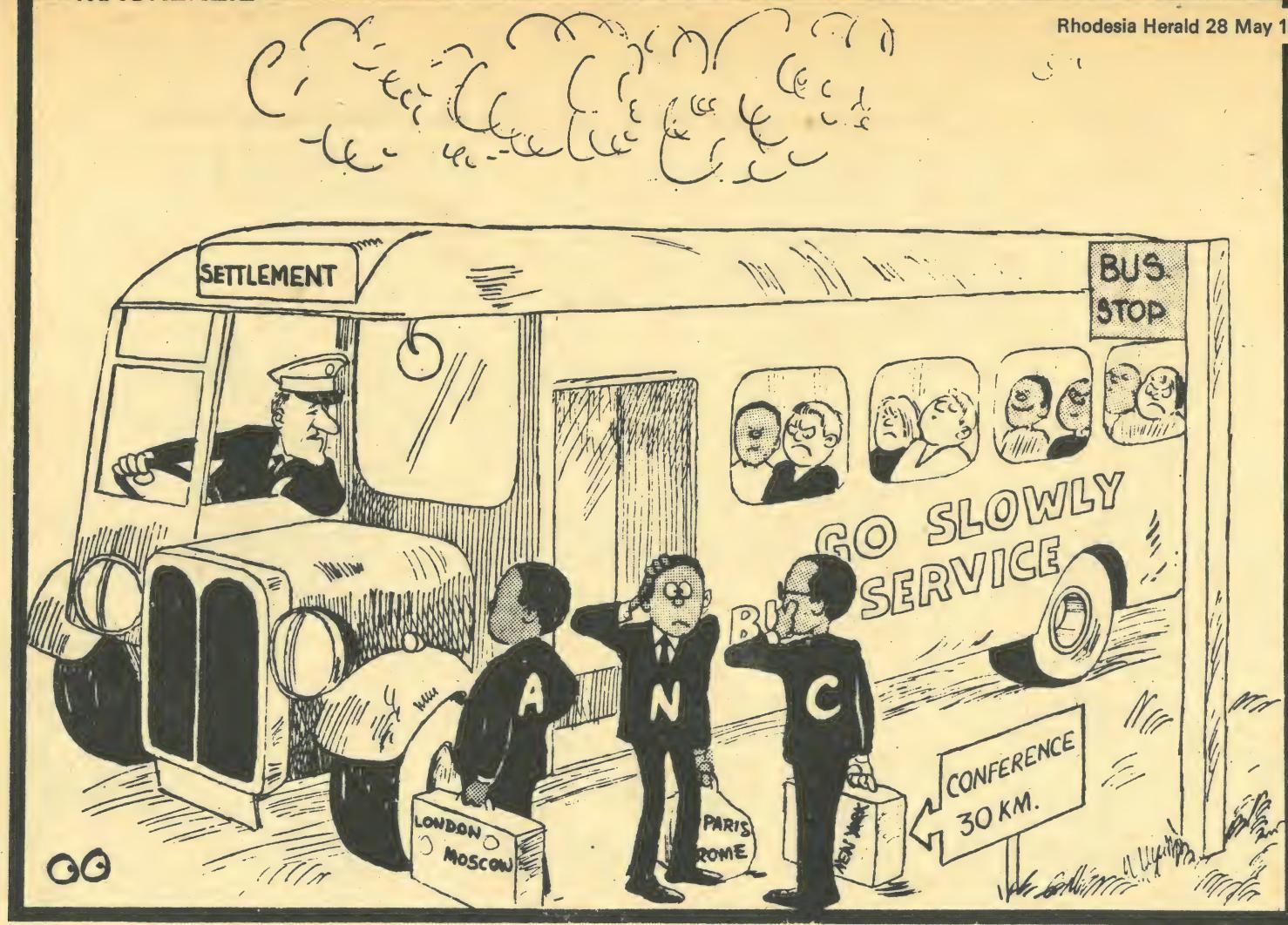
OPENING  
SOON

THE A.N.C AS  
THE POWER  
HUNGRY BLACKBIRDS.

INCIDENTAL  
MUSIC BY:-  
JIM CALLAGHAN  
AND HIS ONE  
NOTE BAND



GUEST STARS.  
K. KAUNDA. I. AMIN  
J. NYERERE. M. ALI  
H. MULLER. H. WILSON



*“Well, are you going to get on, or aren’t you?”*

The hoped for constitutional conference became bogged down by a number of issues. There was disunity in the ANC ranks and a jostling for leadership. Sithole, leader of the then militant wing of the ANC was re-detained in March 1975 on allegations of plotting assassinations but released in April in the interests of detente to attend the OAU Conference in Dar es Salaam. The chairman for the proposed conference and the venue also remained in dispute. Mr. Smith wished the conference to be held inside Rhodesia, but the Nationalists wished it to be held outside the borders to enable their exiled colleagues, Sithole and Chikerema, to attend without fear of re-detention.

MACKENZIE



*"Well, gentlemen, I think we can safely report back to the PM  
that we have solved the problem of discrimination!"*

A Commission of Enquiry into Racial Discrimination was set up, under the Chairmanship of Sir Vincent Quenét.



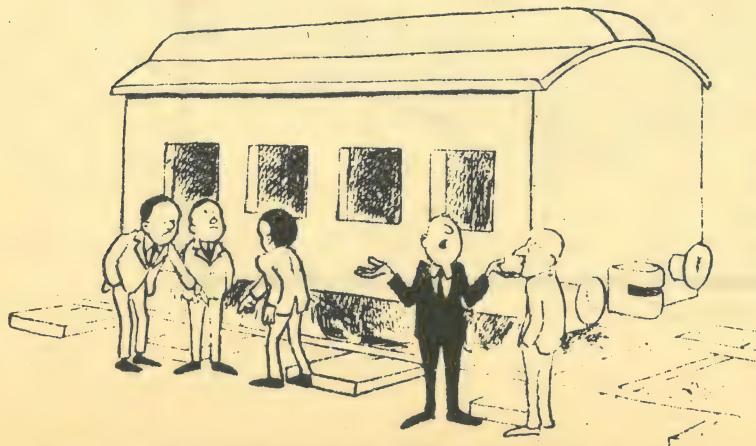
In a fresh bid at achieving unity within their ranks, the ANC hierarchy consulted Dr. Kaunda in Lusaka, and Dr. Nyerere, Samora Machel and Sir Seretse Khama in Dar es Salaam in July 1975. A month later, on the 25th August 1975, the hoped for talks took place with the Rhodesian government aboard a South African Railway coach in the middle of the Victoria Falls Bridge. Despite the personal encouragement of Dr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster who held an historic meeting on the Victoria Falls Station an hour before the conference began, the talks once again fell through. The Rhodesian government refused to accede to the Nationalists' demands that their colleagues, Sithole and Chikerema be granted immunity from prosecution and re-detention should they re-enter Rhodesia.



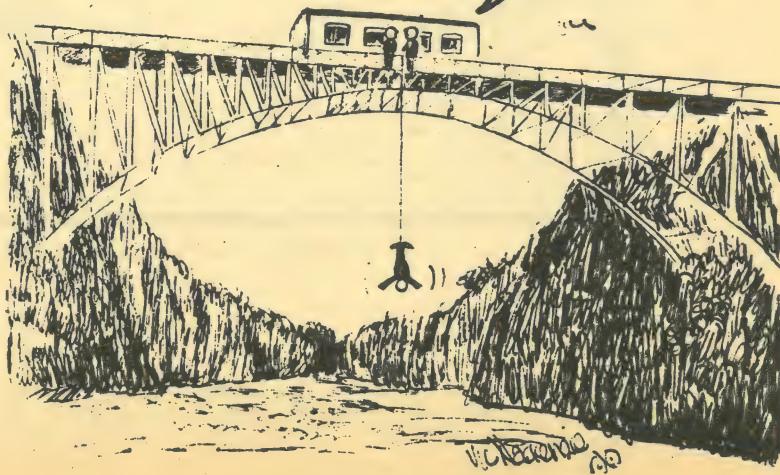
THEY MUST BE WAITING FOR THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL A CHOO CHOC



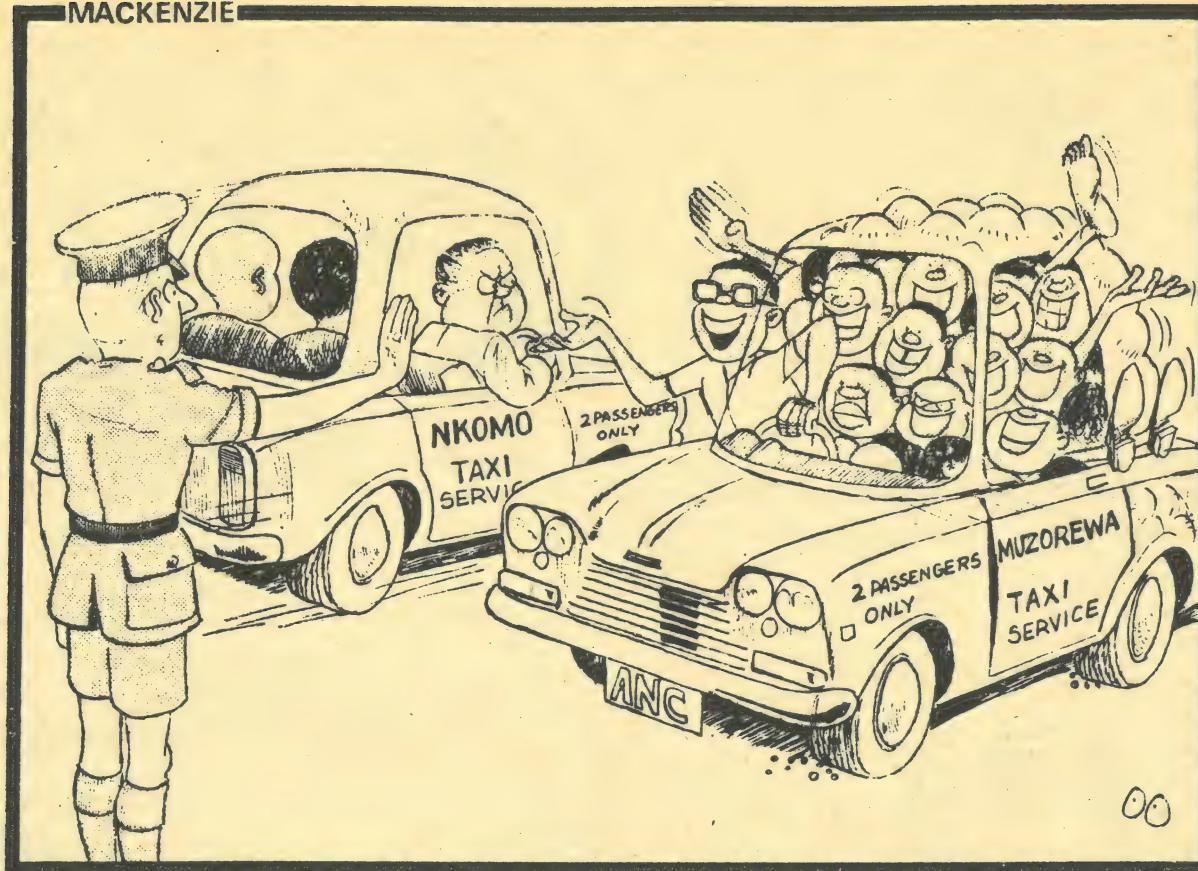
DON'T TRY THAT "MR VORSTER  
HAS OUR TICKETS ON ME."



NOW THEY'RE INSISTING IT ISN'T IN  
THE MIDDLE

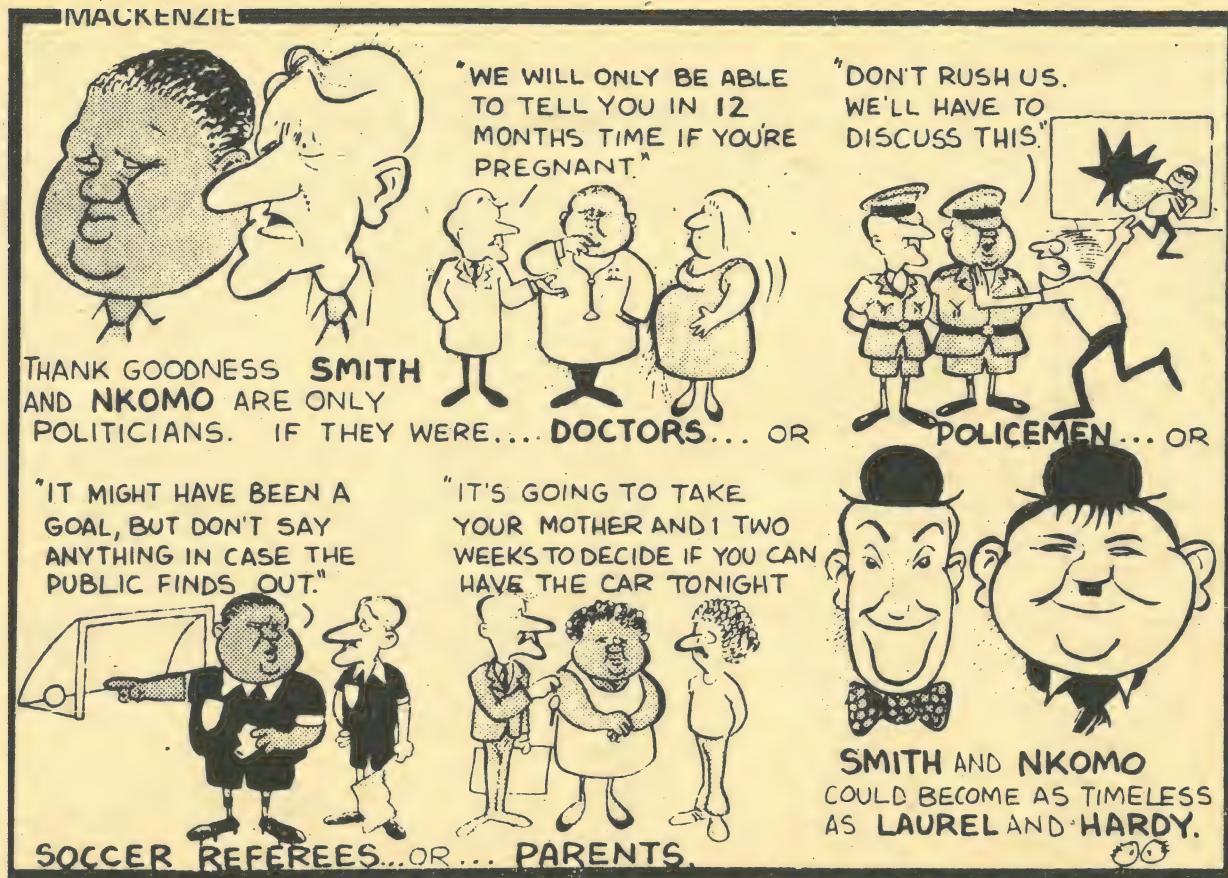


MACKENZIE



*...But officer, I just want to prove that ours carries more weight."*

Continued disunity in the ranks of the ANC led to a split in September 1975. With the agreement of Muzorewa, but not Nkomo, Sithole became chairman of the external wing of the ANC, and Nkomo unilaterally held a congress of the ANC and was appointed chairman of a split group. Muzorewa flew to Europe and remained out of the country in voluntary exile for a number of months, leaving his ANC group under the care of an acting president, Elliott Gabellah.



On the 31st October 1975, Smith and Nkomo started "preliminary" talks and on the 1st December signed a "Declaration of Intent to negotiate a settlement". On the 15th December a constitutional conference opened with the Nkomo wing of the ANC at KG VI Barracks.

MACKENZIE

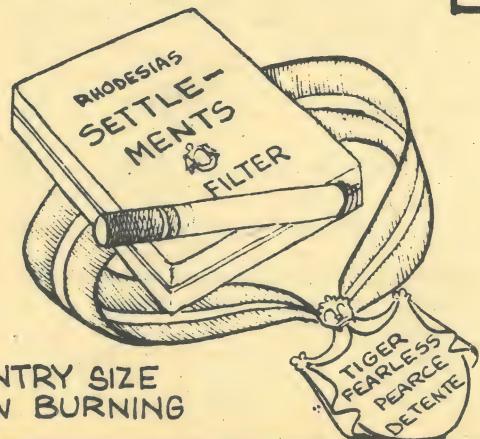
# ABEL MUZOREWA



FUN TRAILS AND  
SUNNY HOLIDAYS  
THIS IS THE  
WORLD OF ABEL  
MUZOREWA  
RICH CHOICE  
OVERSEAS  
FUNDS

THE INTERNATIONAL  
PASSPORT TO POLITICAL PLEASURE.

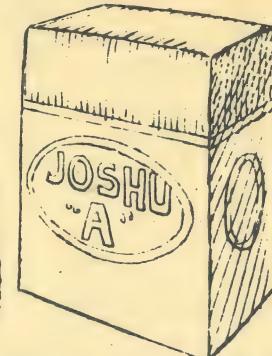
RHODESIA'S SUPERB  
CIGARETTE



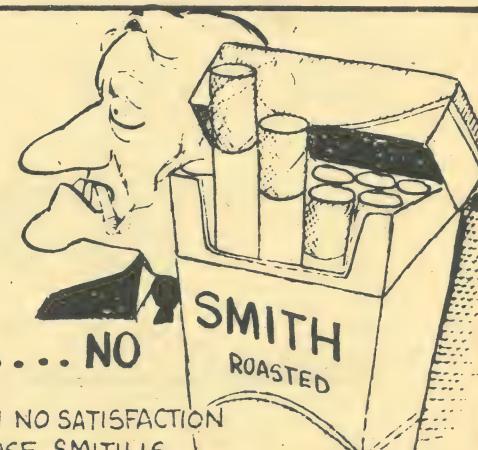
COUNTRY SIZE  
SLOW BURNING

14 NEW BRANDS  
WILL SHORTLY BE  
ON SALE. HERE IS  
A SNEAK PREVIEW.

THE CIGARETTE TO SATISFY  
A FOREIGN MINISTER



THIS PACK CONTAINS A GOVT. DENIAL.

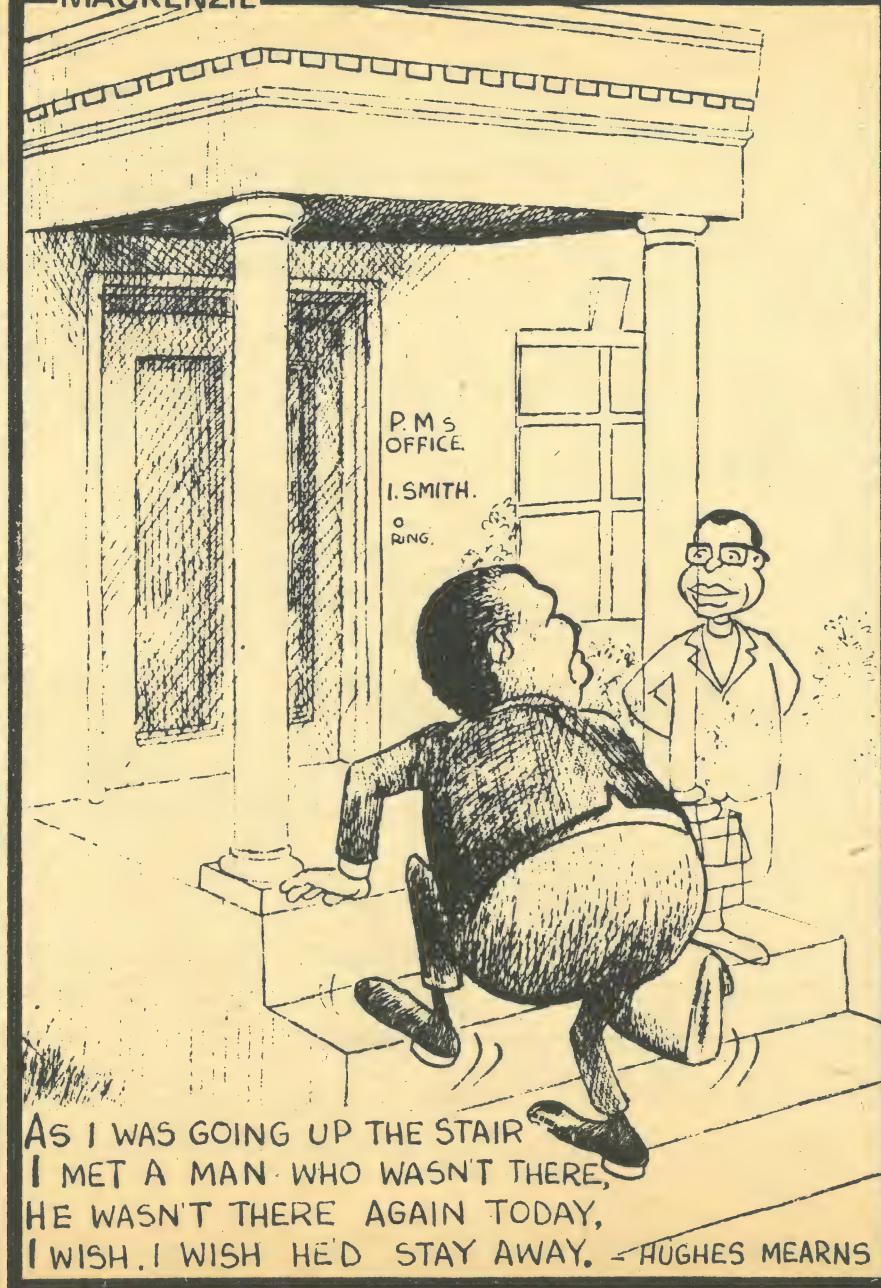


after action .... NO  
satisfaction

FOR AFTER ACTION NO SATISFACTION  
SMOKE SMITH BECAUSE SMITH IS  
ALIVE WITH POLITICAL FLAVOUR  
FOR THAT RICH ROBUST HONEST TO GOODNESS  
FLAVOUR A MAN WANTS IN A POLITICIAN.

OO

To save foreign currency, the international brands of cigarettes were withdrawn from the Rhodesian market and new brands with cheaper packaging were offered.



AS I WAS GOING UP THE STAIR  
I MET A MAN WHO WASN'T THERE,  
HE WASN'T THERE AGAIN TODAY,  
I WISH, I WISH HE'D STAY AWAY. - HUGHES MEARN

THE 4<sup>TH</sup> DAY (PRIOR) TO CHRISTMAS  
(TO BE PLAYED IN 'B' AWFUL FLAT)

ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> DAY (PRIOR) TO CHRISTMAS

DE-TENTE GAVE TO ME

400 DAYS OF WAITING

THREE ANG-O-LAN WARS

TWO FAT LEADERS TALKING

ONE A - N - C

AND A PARTRIDGE IN A PEAR TREE

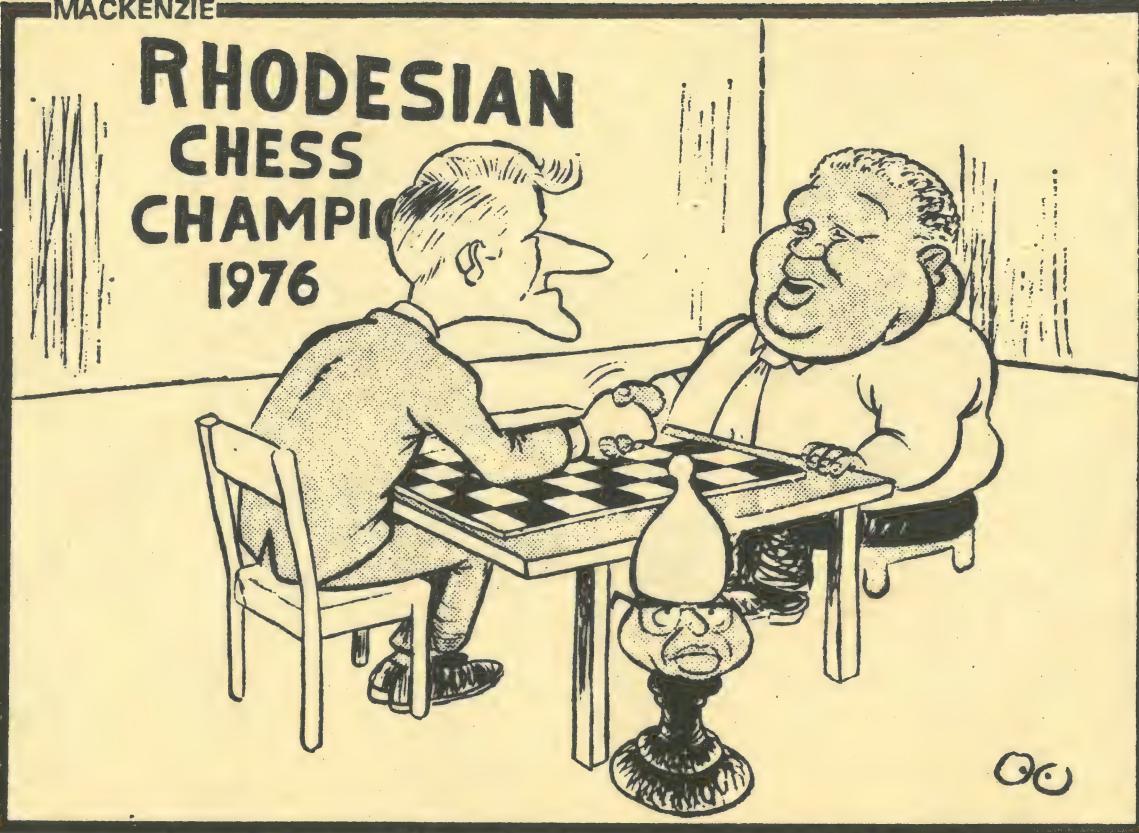
"HOW MUCH WEIGHT  
DO YOU CARRY IN  
RHODESIA JOSH?"



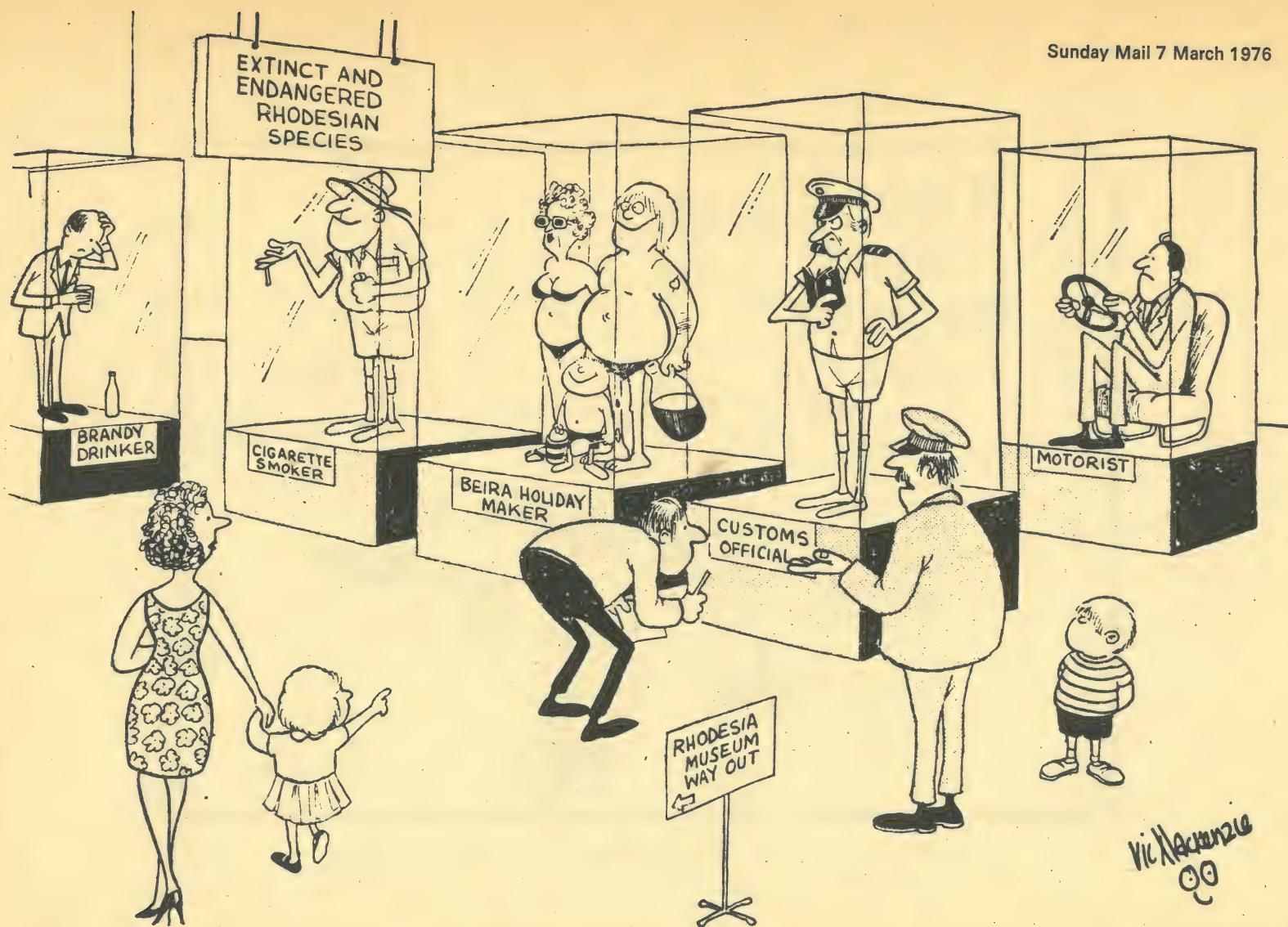
In a letter dated the 8th December, 1975, Mr. Mark Partridge, M.P. for Greendale and Minister of Lands and Natural Resources made it clear to his constituents that he would not be party to any constitutional changes that gave control in the foreseeable future to an African majority.

MACKENZIE

**RHODESIAN  
CHESS  
CHAMPION  
1976**



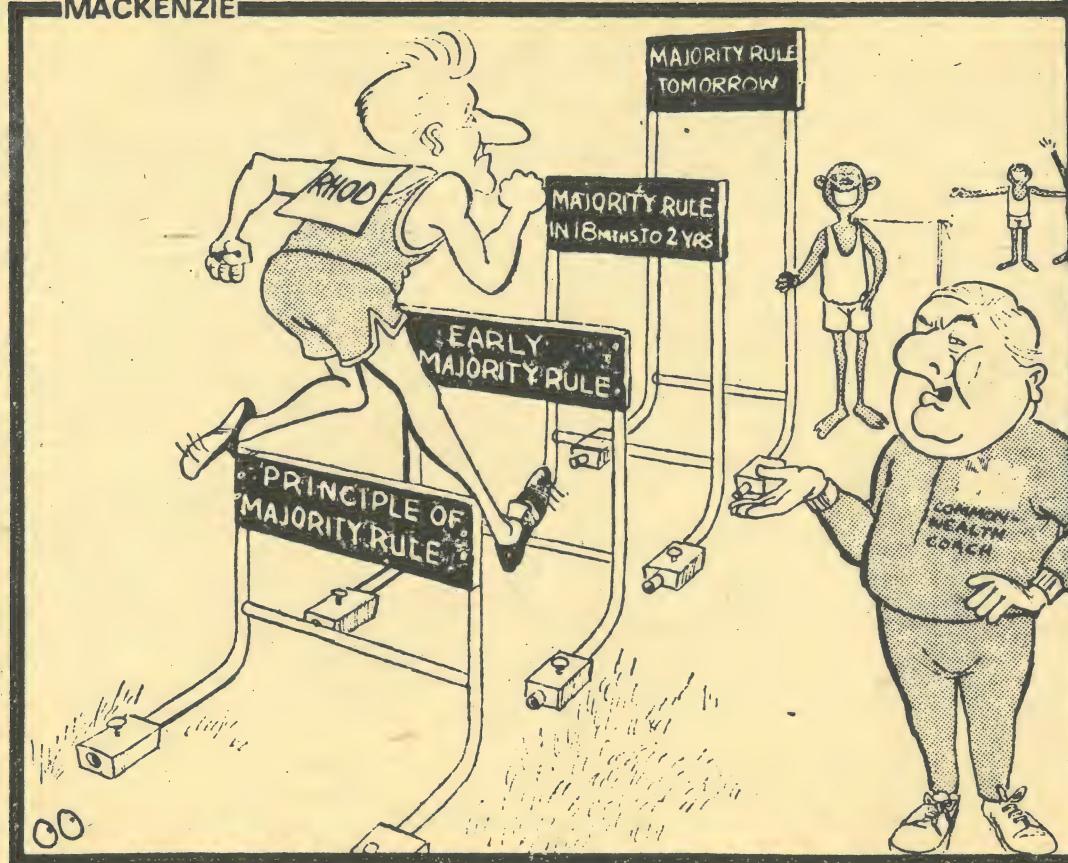
**"Agreed then—normal rules, except we won't use the Bishop."**



*"This is the latest addition to our collection."*

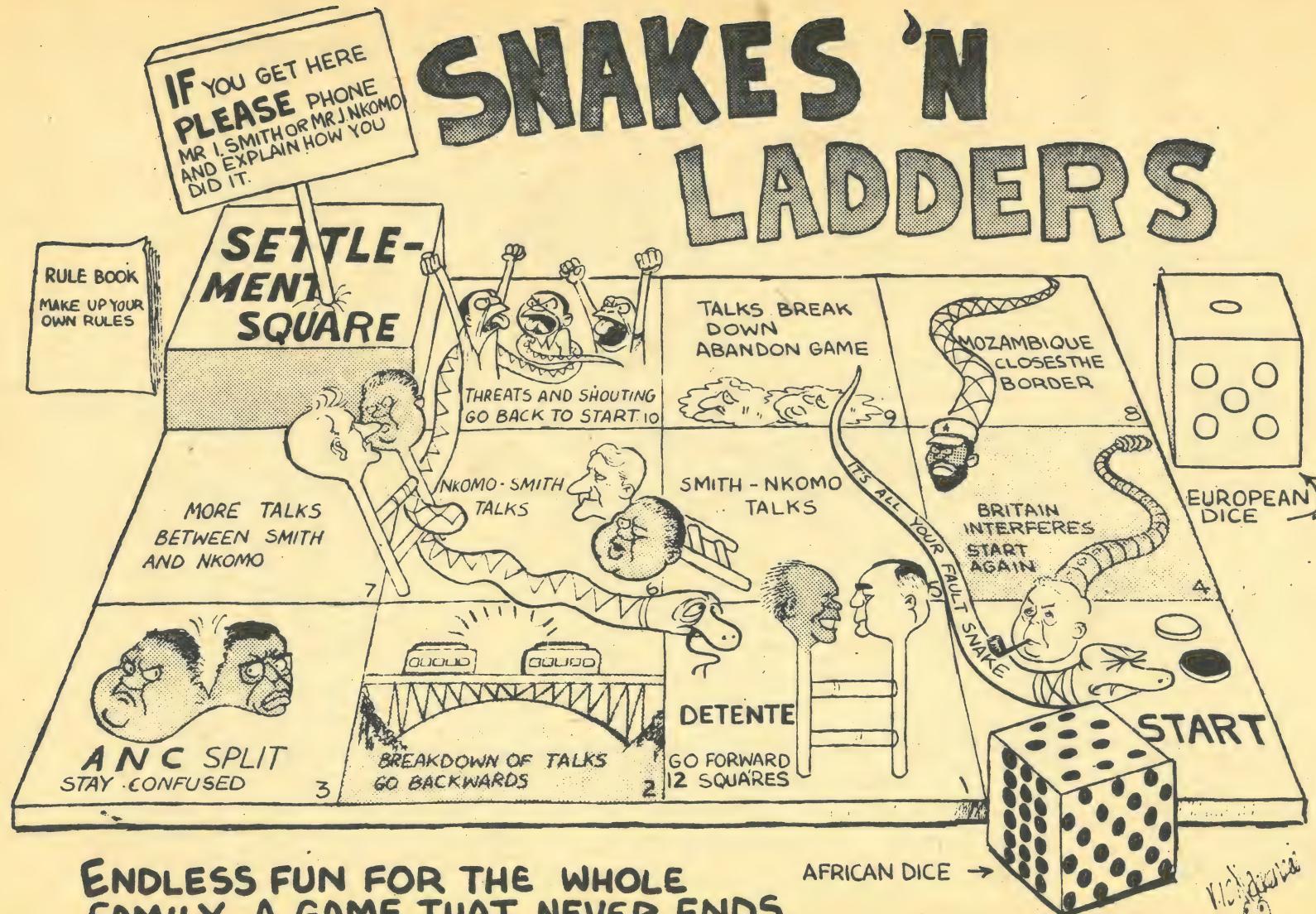
After the independence of Mocambique the border between the two countries was closed.

MACKENZIE



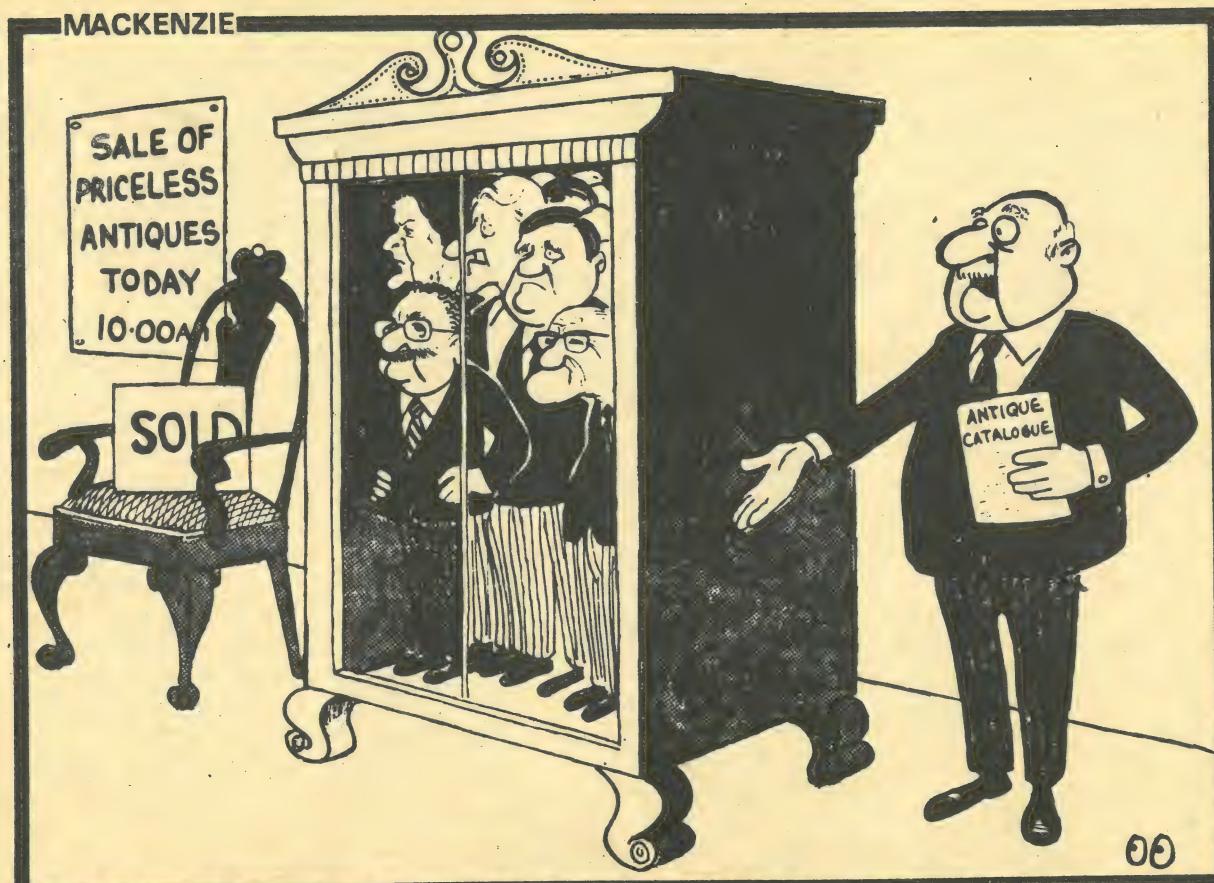
*"Clear these at speed and you're in the team."*

On the 20th March 1976, the Smith/Nkomo talks were broken off over the majority rule issue. Mr. Smith said "I don't believe in black majority rule ever in Rhodesia—not in a 1 000 years."



ENDLESS FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY. A GAME THAT NEVER ENDS.

N. G. M. 1976  
CO



"Won't anybody offer me anything for this antique all-white Rhodesian cabinet which is a rarity in Africa!"

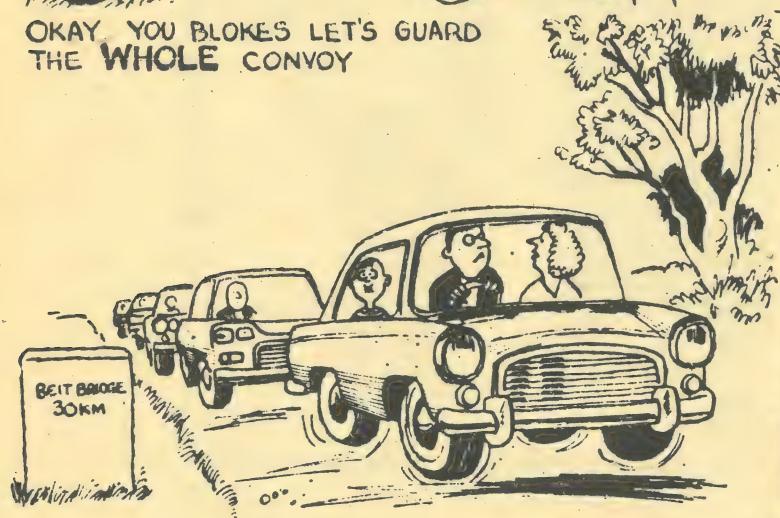
THE RHODESIAN CONVOY



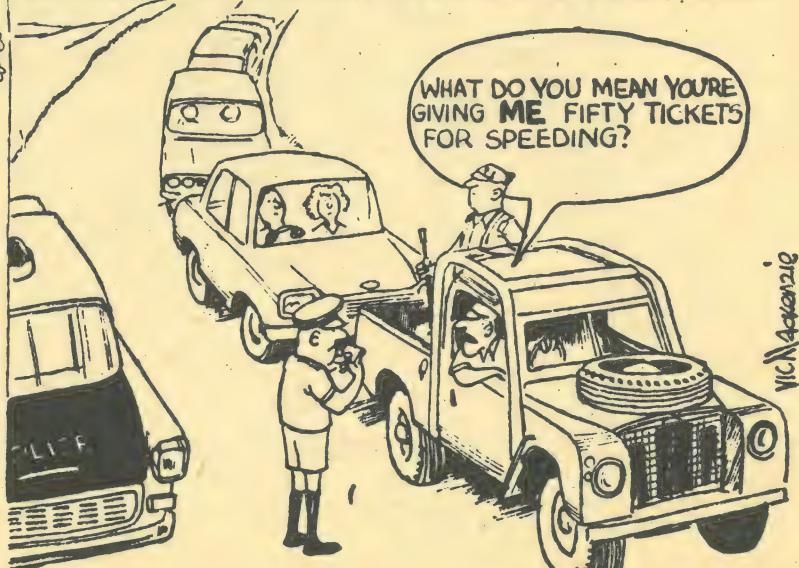
OKAY, YOU BLOKES LET'S GUARD  
THE WHOLE CONVOY



BUT SERGEANT I'VE ALWAYS GIVEN WAY TO GUINEA FOWL.



I TOLD HIM TO GO BEFORE THE CONVOY STARTED

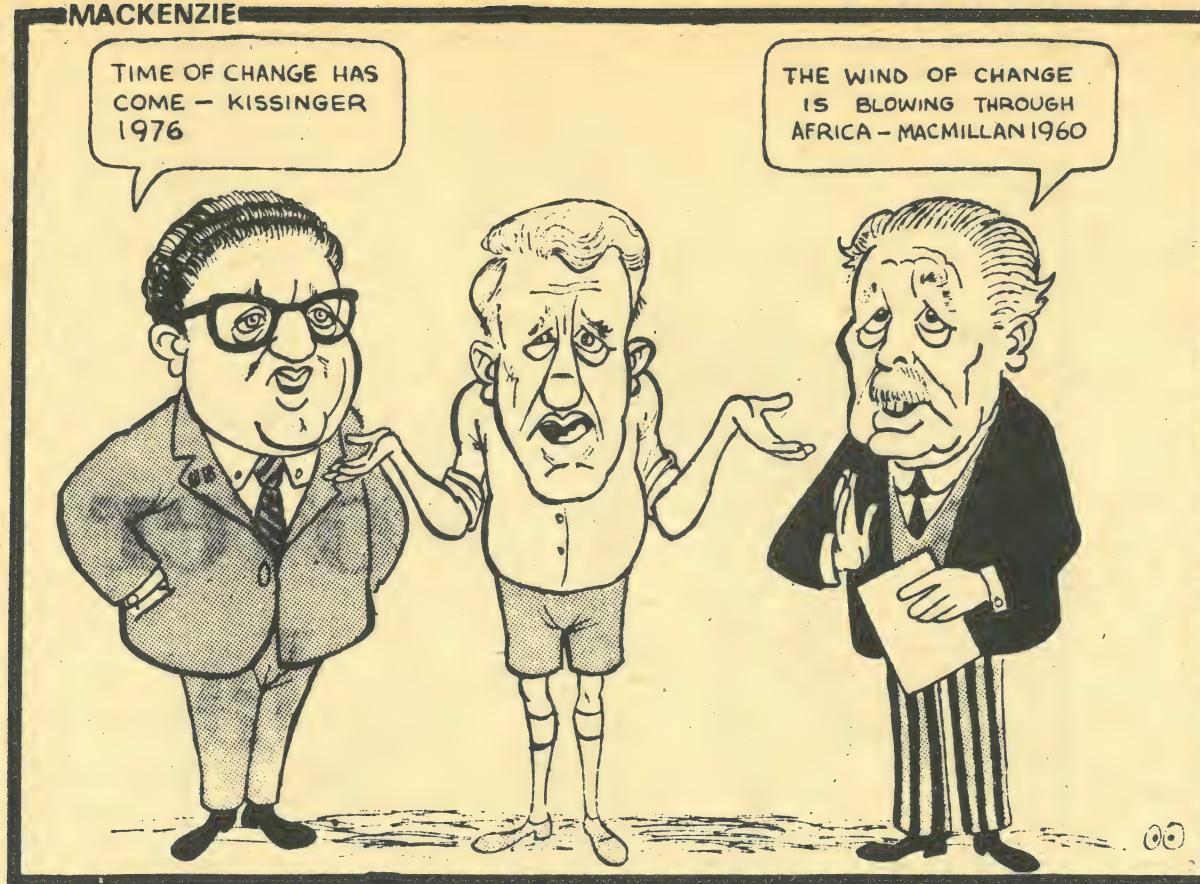


vic l'akonzo

Increased terrorist activity and the need to protect motorists led to the introduction of the Convoy System in sensitive areas.

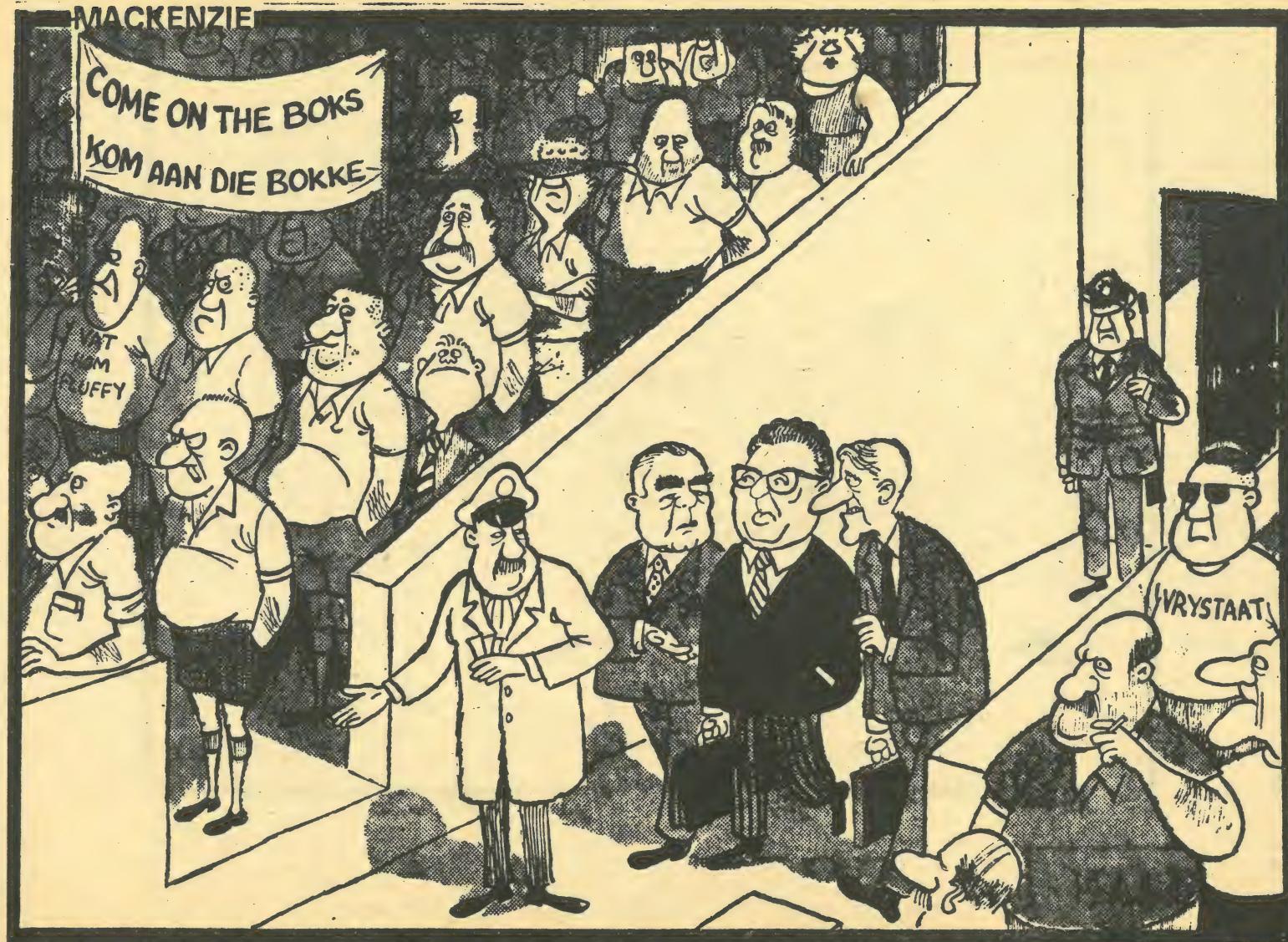


*"You'll be pleased to know I've got quite a few new proposals hidden in here."*



*During those 16 years, the only thing that hasn't changed is me.*

In mid 1976 America began to take an interest in the search for a Rhodesian settlement. In September, Dr. Kissinger met Mr. Smith in Pretoria and put forward what became known as the Kissinger Plan. In the changed circumstances of Africa since the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola, Mr. Smith was left with no alternative but to accept the plan which would pave the way to majority rule in Rhodesia within two years.



*"Now don't forget, Henry, we discuss South Africa during the first half, solve the Rhodesian problem during half time and devote the second half to South West Africa."*

MACKENZIE



MACKENZIE



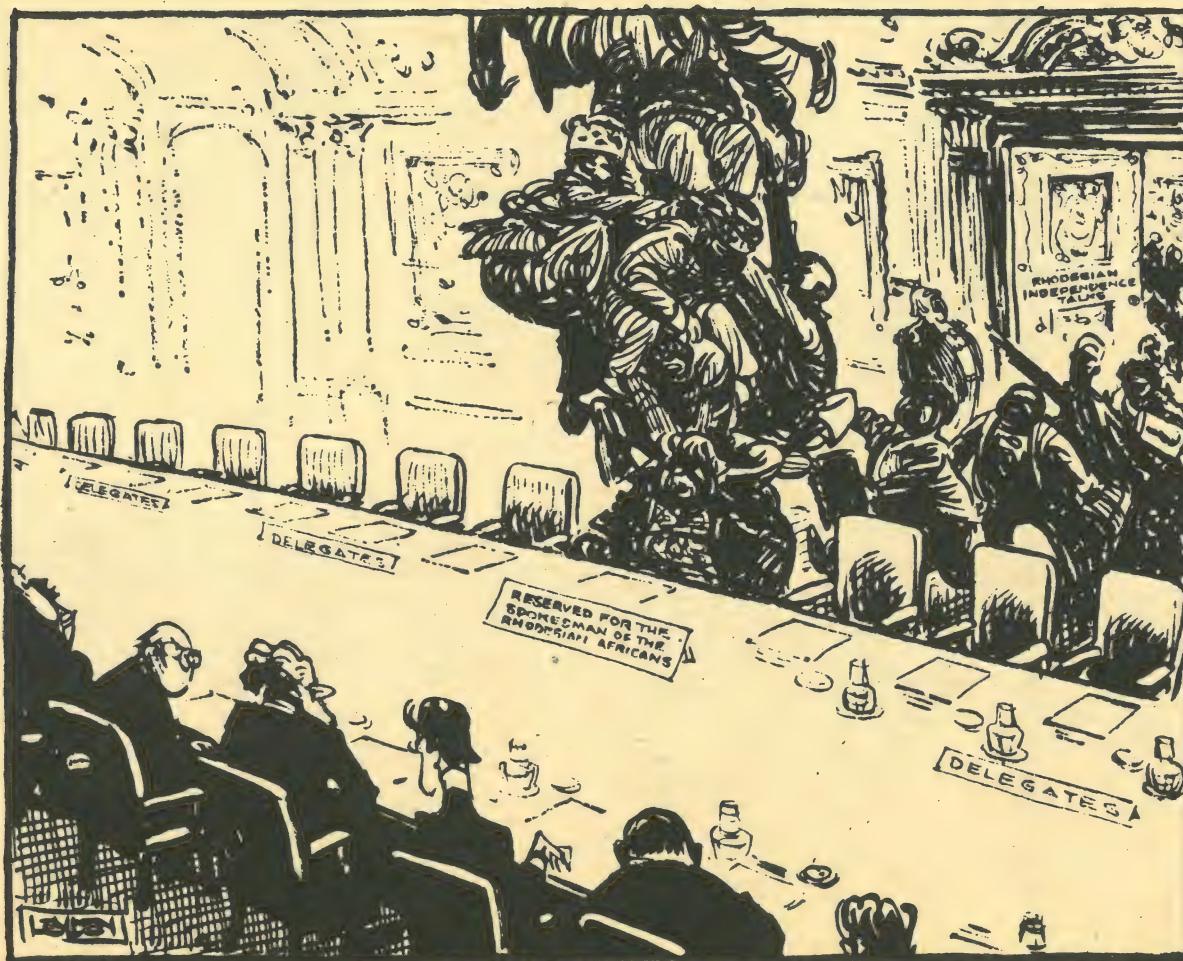
*"I want you guys to know that there was no ways that Kissinger influenced me, Jack and de boys."*

GENEVA  
CUSTOMS·DOUANE

*You've got to believe me. I haven't declared anything since 1965.*

The Kissinger plan was rejected by the African Nationalists and the front line Presidents but joint Anglo-American diplomacy kept the initiative going and a conference was convened at Geneva under the chairmanship of Ivor Richards.

The Daily News, Durban



*"Gentlemen, please be seated."*



The chief participants at the Geneva Conference under the chairmanship of Ivor Richards were Mr. Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, and Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe who had formed an alliance called the Patriotic Front.



Where is P.K?

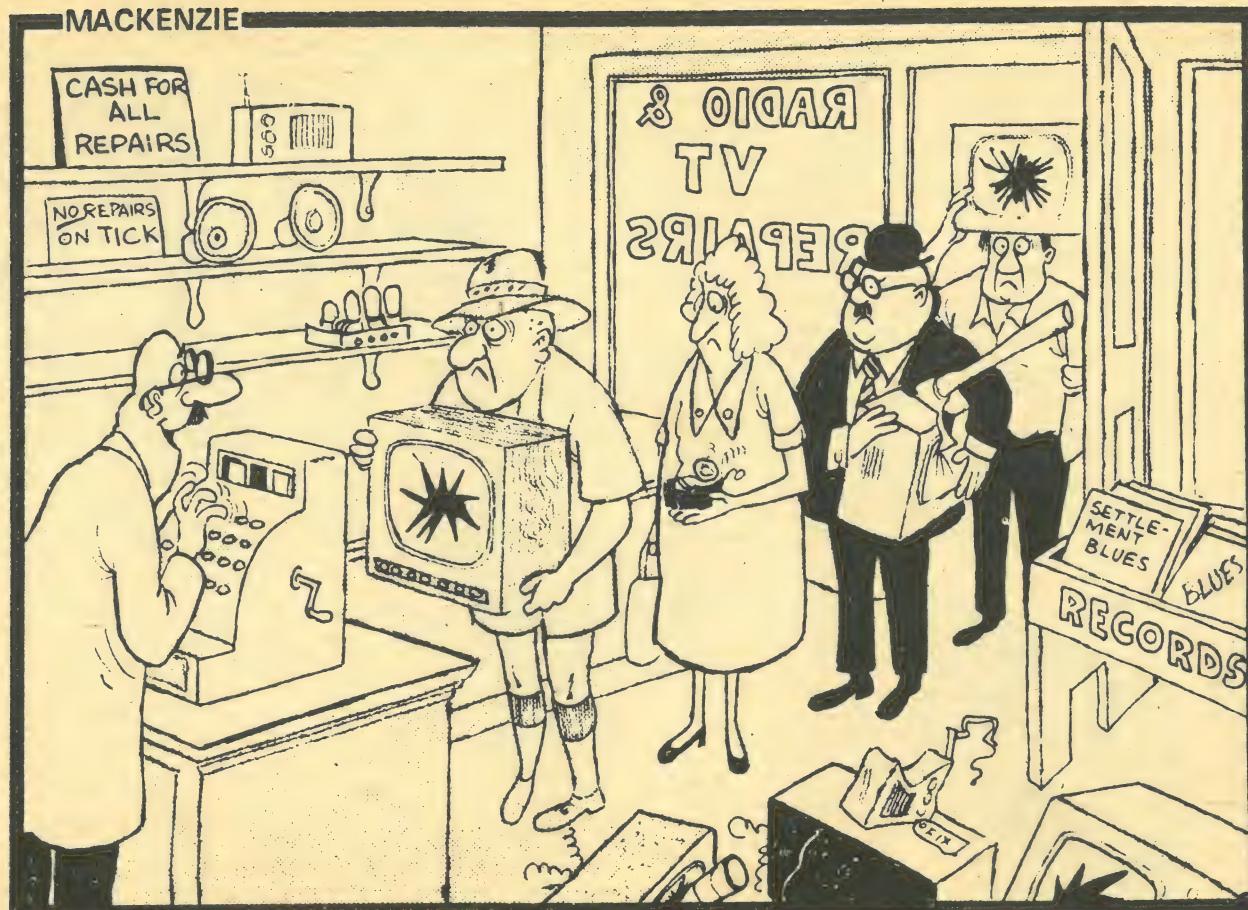
... TALL, FLASHY DRESSER, SPEAKS WITH A STRANGE ENGLISH ACCENT...





"Come, come, Mr Smith, we're not playing with that hoop any more."

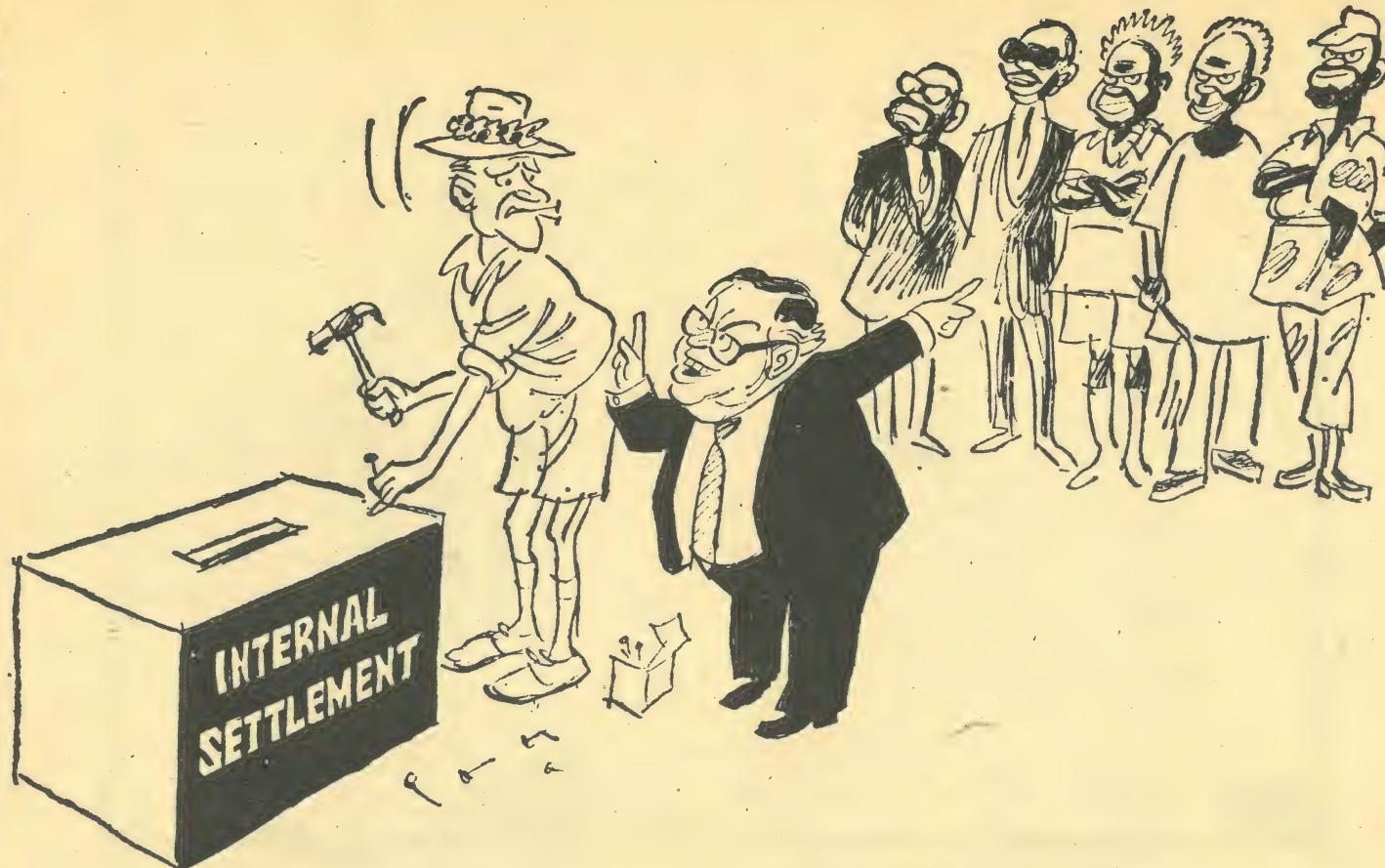
While the African Nationalists propounded their various views on achieving a settlement, and the Conference got bogged down on the question of a date for independence, Mr. Smith insisted that the purpose of the Conference was to set up the Interim Government as envisaged in the Kissinger Package Deal. However this stance was weakened when Dr. Kissinger himself said that his Deal need only serve as a "basis for negotiation."



*"I understand, sir, it was a moment of madness during Mr Richard's interview."*

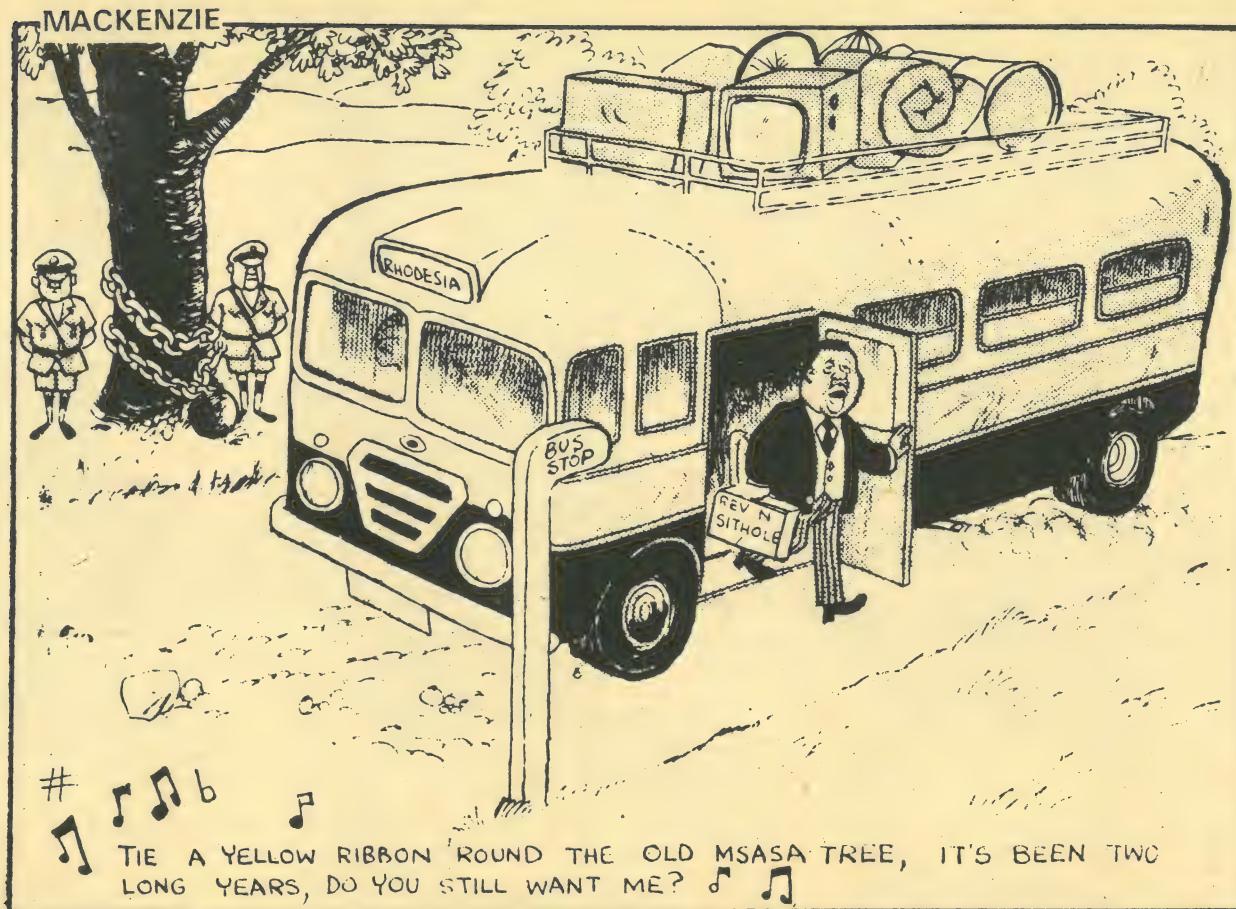
On 15th December, 1976 the Geneva Conference was adjourned with no agreement having been reached. Early in January 1977, Mr. Richards flew to Africa for consultations with the various parties to the Conference in an endeavour to find enough common ground to make the resumption of the Conference in Geneva worthwhile. On 23rd January in a Radio and TV interview he outlined a plan for settlement which, *inter alia*, envisaged a British Resident High Commissioner who would play a balancing role in the Interim Government and have control of the Rhodesian Armed Forces.

Mr. Packster



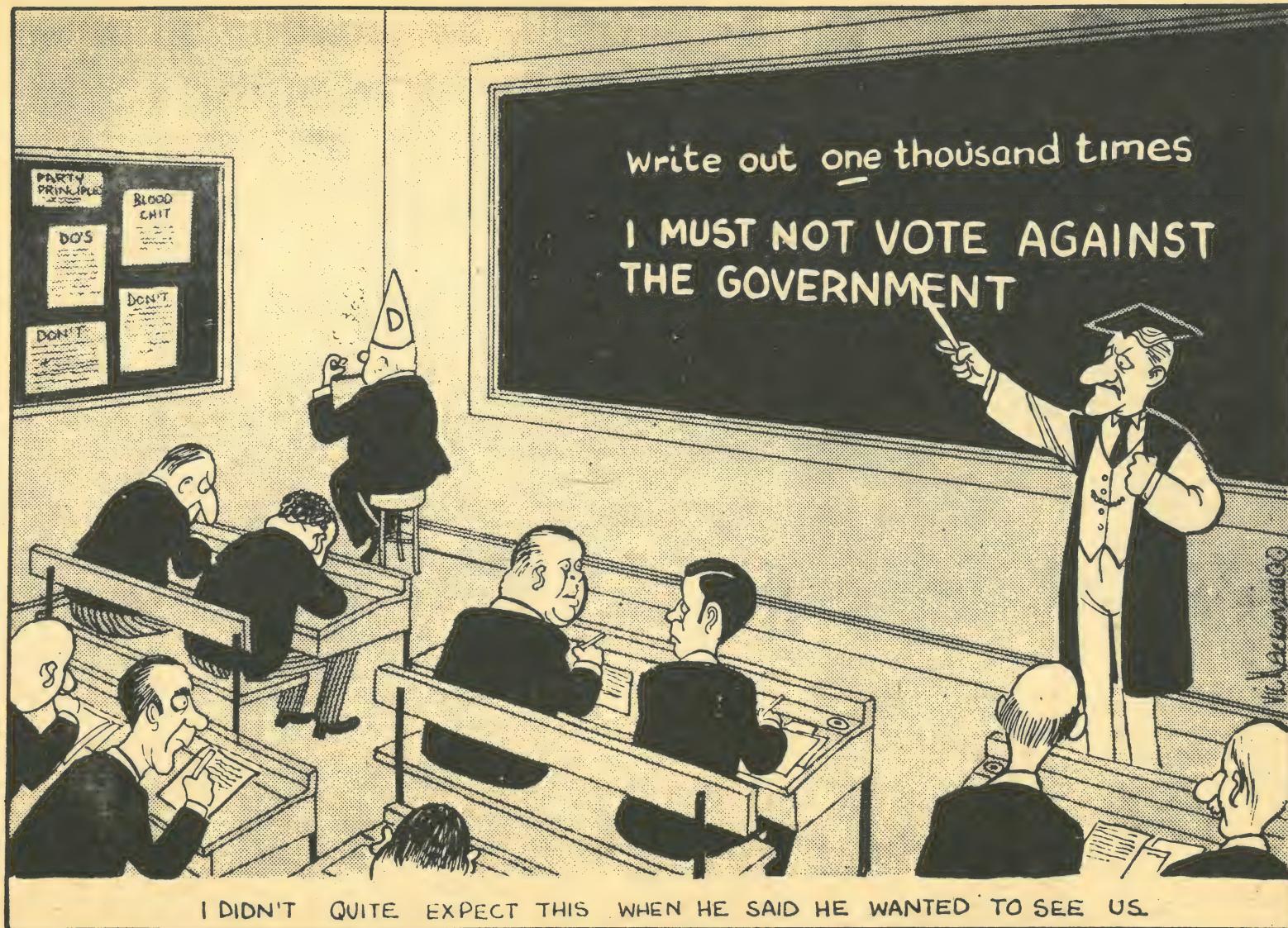
*"Ah, but what mandate do you have from the frontline States?"*

Mr. Richards' Plan was rejected by Mr. Smith on 24th January, 1977 and he called on the Nation to give support to an Internal Agreement which he had already started to pursue with African Groups. On 21st March, 1977 Mr. Nkomo issued a warning that his terrorists would fight any blacks who reached an internal settlement with the Prime Minister. He said that those who settled with Smith would come face to face with the Katyushka (Russian rocket).

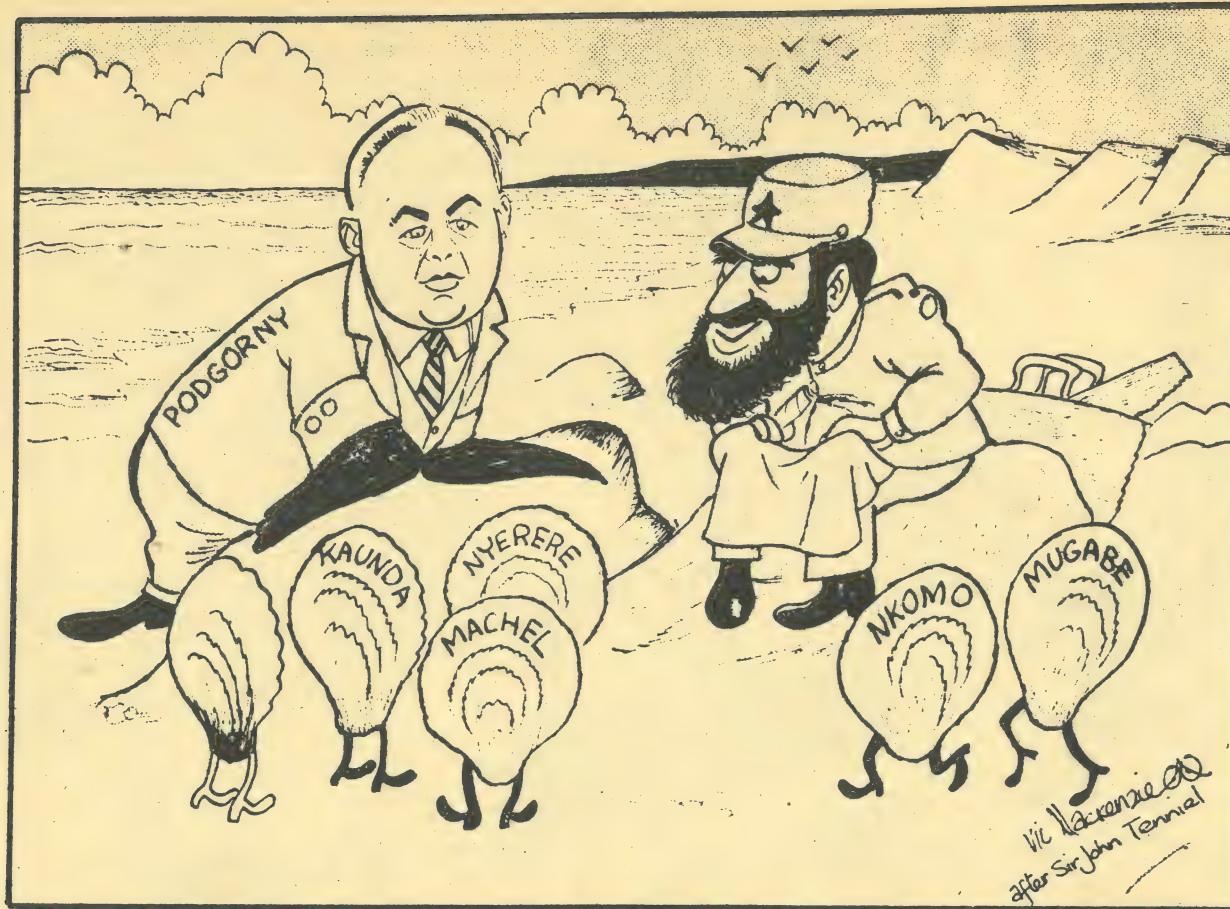


On 8th March, 1977 his Party officials in Salisbury announced that the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, after an absence of two years in exile, would return to Rhodesia "to face the problems of his country."





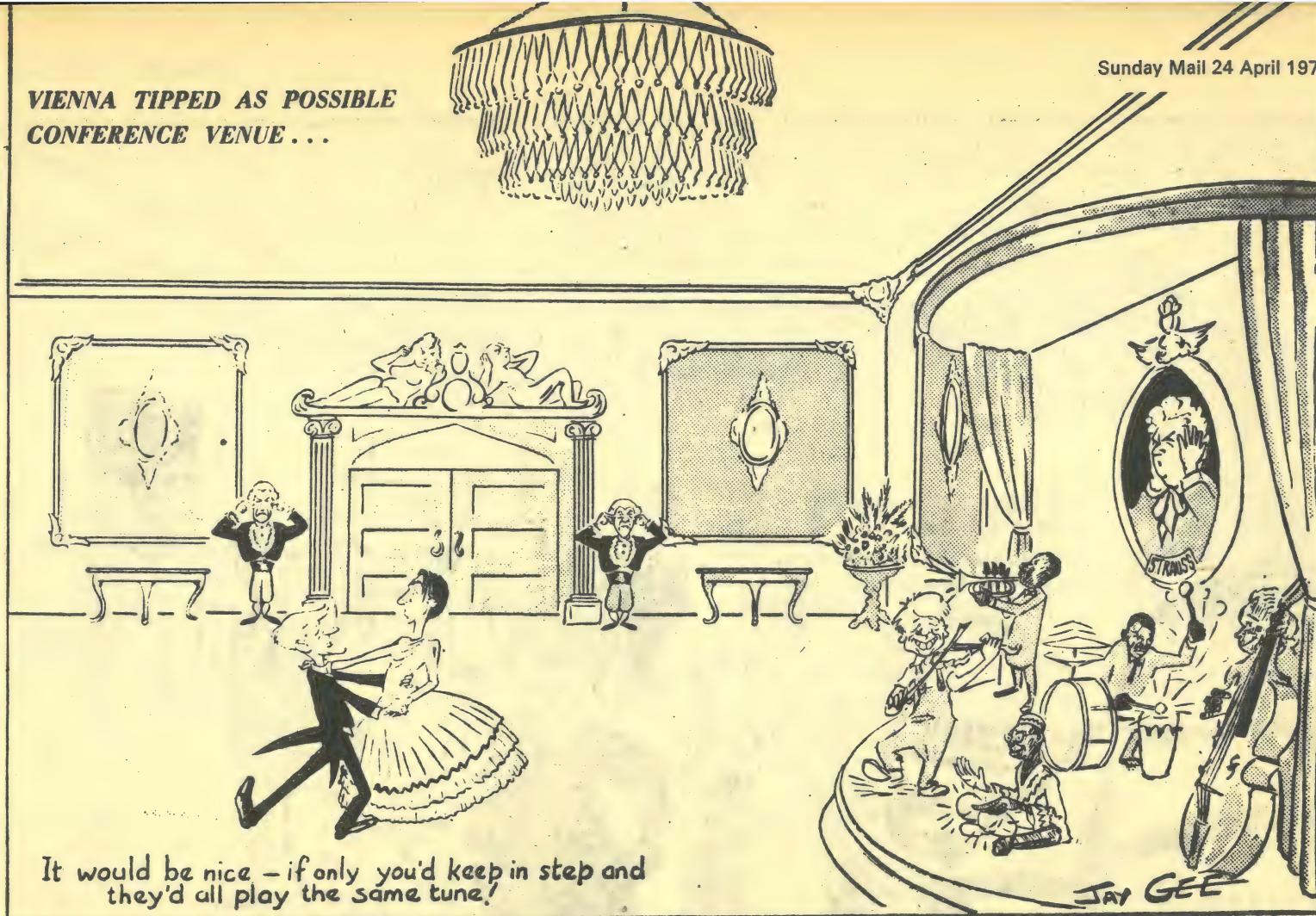
Twelve Rhodesian Front Members of Parliament led by Colin Barlow rebelled against Mr. Smith's new initiative to amend the Land Tenure Act and voted against the amendment in Parliament. Mr. Smith called on them to resign their seats and test their decision at the Ballot Box.



**"O oysters, come and walk with us!" the Walrus did beseech. "A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk, along the briny beach."**

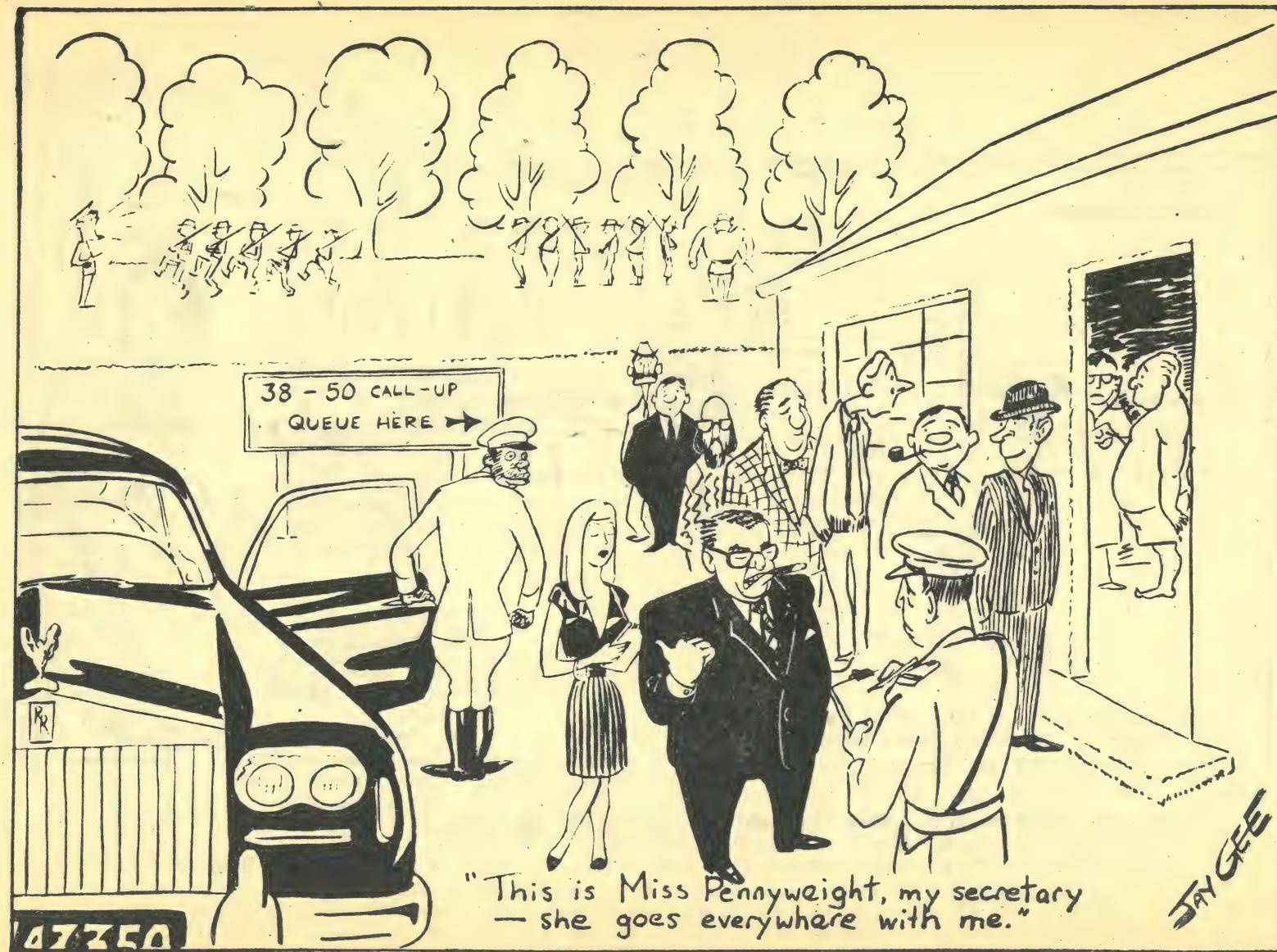
During his African tour Mr. Podgorny of the Soviet Union said in Lusaka on 25th March, 1977 that the Kremlin had an identical policy on Rhodesia with that of the African Front Line States which were supporting intensified terrorism. The Front Line States had announced their backing of the Patriotic Front Alliance.

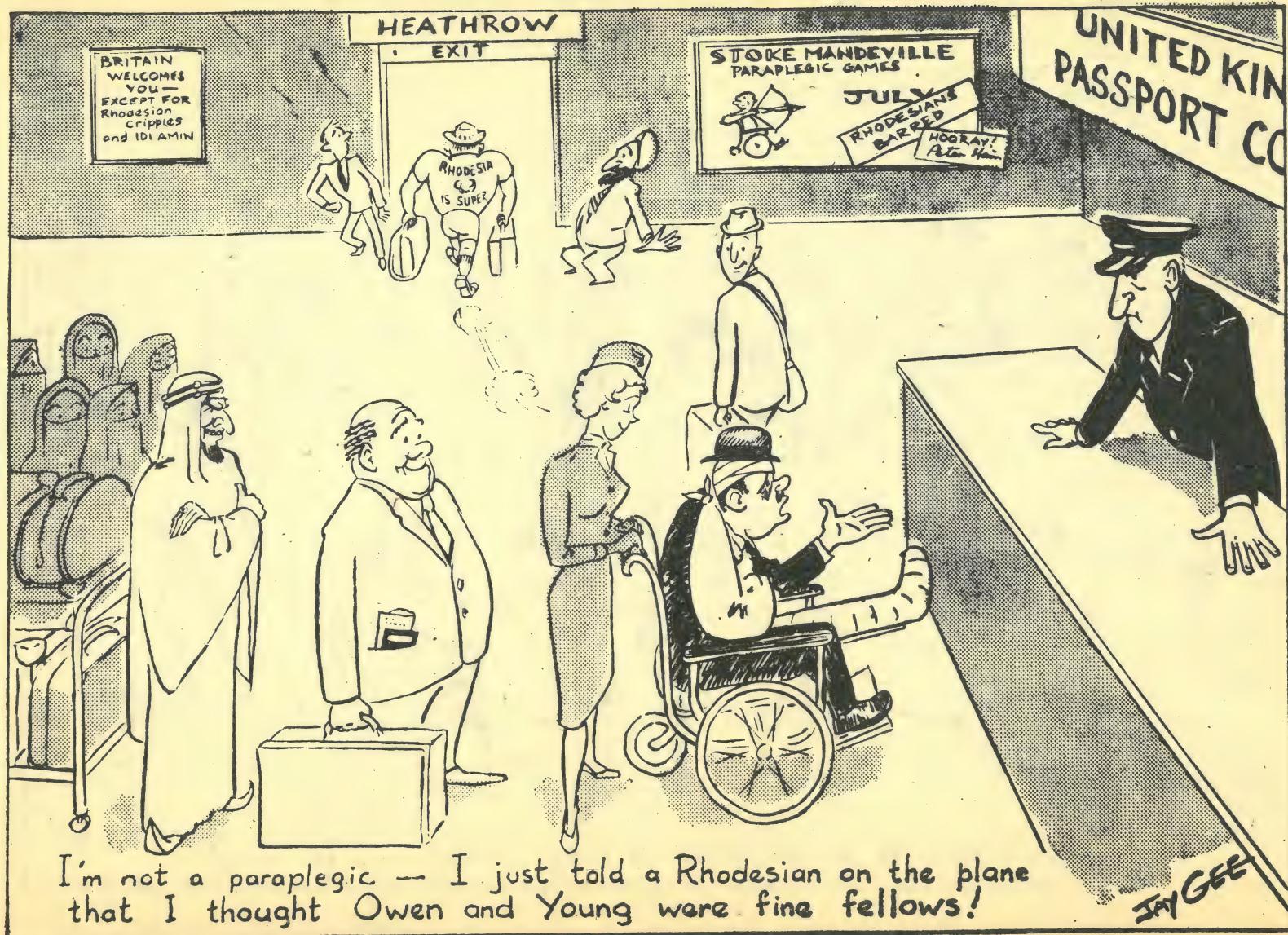
VIENNA TIPPED AS POSSIBLE  
CONFERENCE VENUE . . .

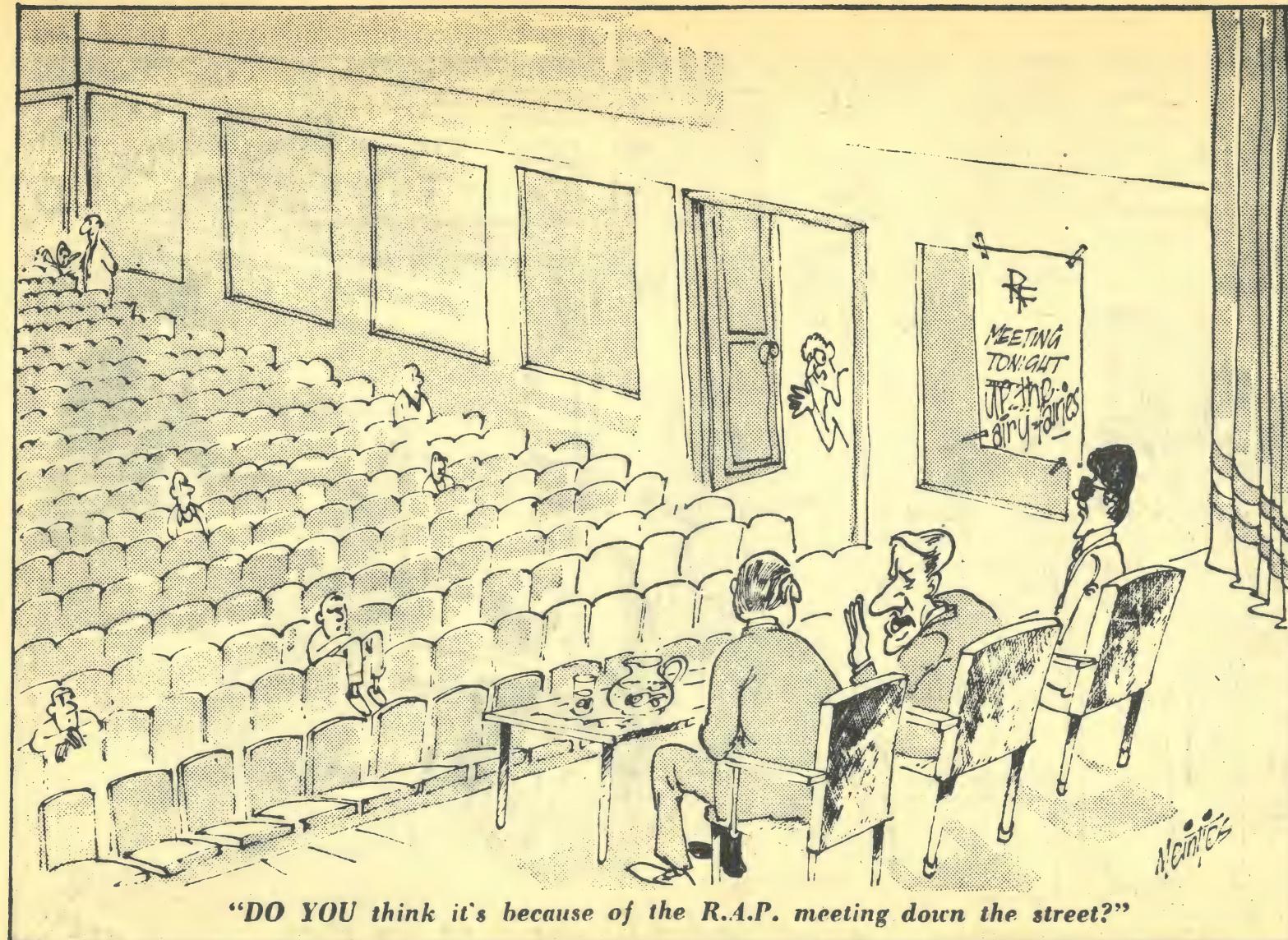


On the sudden death of Anthony Crosland, Dr. David Owen was appointed British Foreign Secretary and immediately announced plans to visit Southern Africa in a new peace bid.

On 14th April, 1977 he met Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith in Cape Town. Dr. Owen proposed that Britain and the United States be joint convenors for a Constitutional Conference. Vienna was tipped as a possible venue. On 1st May, 1977 Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe announced that they were against U.S. involvement in Rhodesian settlement moves as American participation would lead to world power politics. But Bishop Muzorewa of the UANC backed an Anglo-American initiative. On 20th May envoys John Graham of Britain and Steven Low of the United States began a "nuts and bolts" exercise to further the initiative launched by Dr. Owen and prepare the way for the proposed Conference.







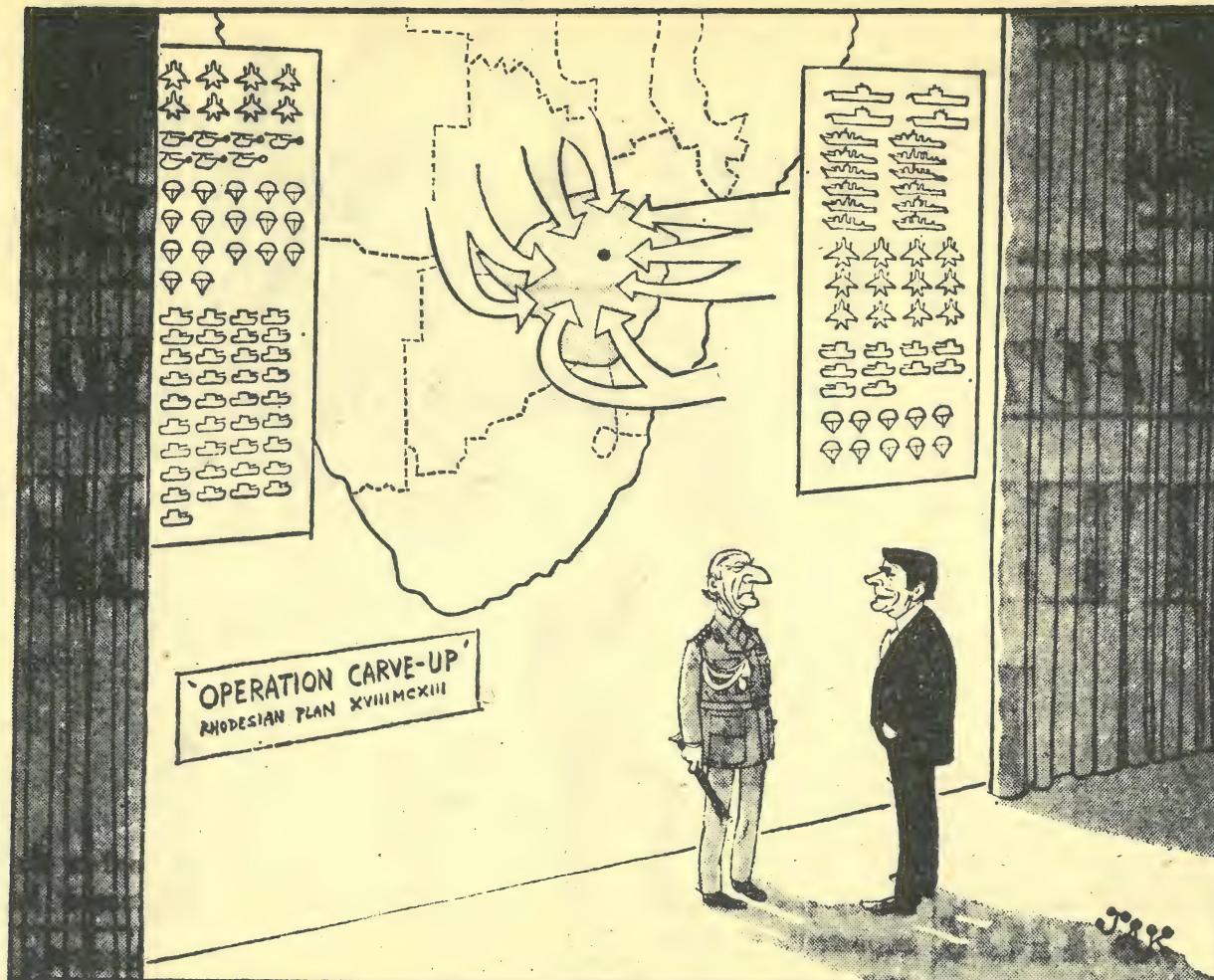
***"DO YOU think it's because of the R.A.P. meeting down the street?"***

Mr. Smith called for a General Election on 31st August to test the electorate's opinion on his new initiatives and to solve the problem of the twelve Party Rebels who had formed the break-away right wing Rhodesian Action Party.



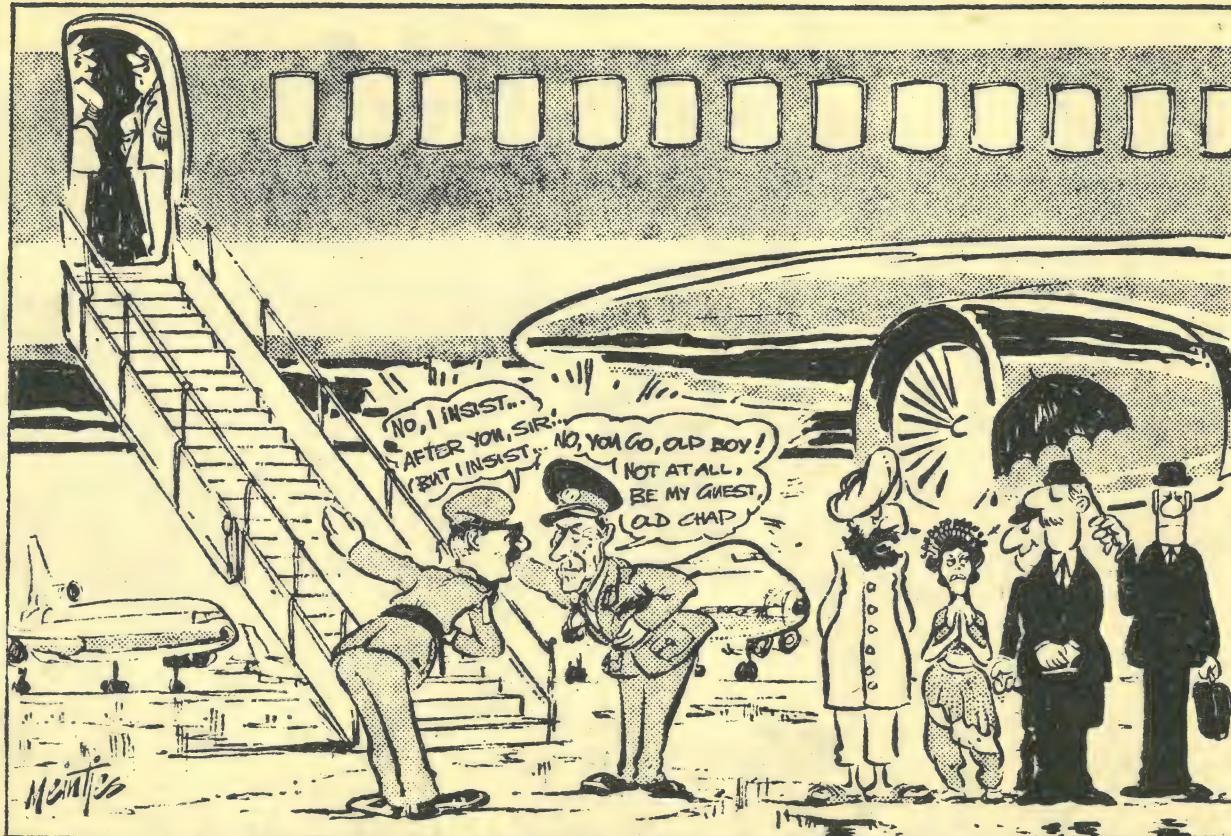
After the General Election on 31st August which resulted in another landslide victory for the Rhodesian Front, Dr. Owen and Mr. Young presented Mr. Smith with their latest Anglo/American proposals. These included, inter alia, a surrender of power by the Rhodesian Government, elections based on universal adult suffrage, the establishment by Britain of a transitional administration under a British Resident Commissioner and the presence of a U.N. force during the transitional period.

London Express Service



**"Well, that gets you into Rhodesia, Carver—now what's your plan for meeting Smith?"**

Field Marshall Lord Carver was appointed "Resident Commissioner Designate for Southern Rhodesia" under the Anglo/American proposals. Lord Carver had had a distinguished military career which ended with the post of Chief of Defence Staff in April, 1971.



*"You well-mannered British . . . at this rate we'll never get to Rhodesia!"*

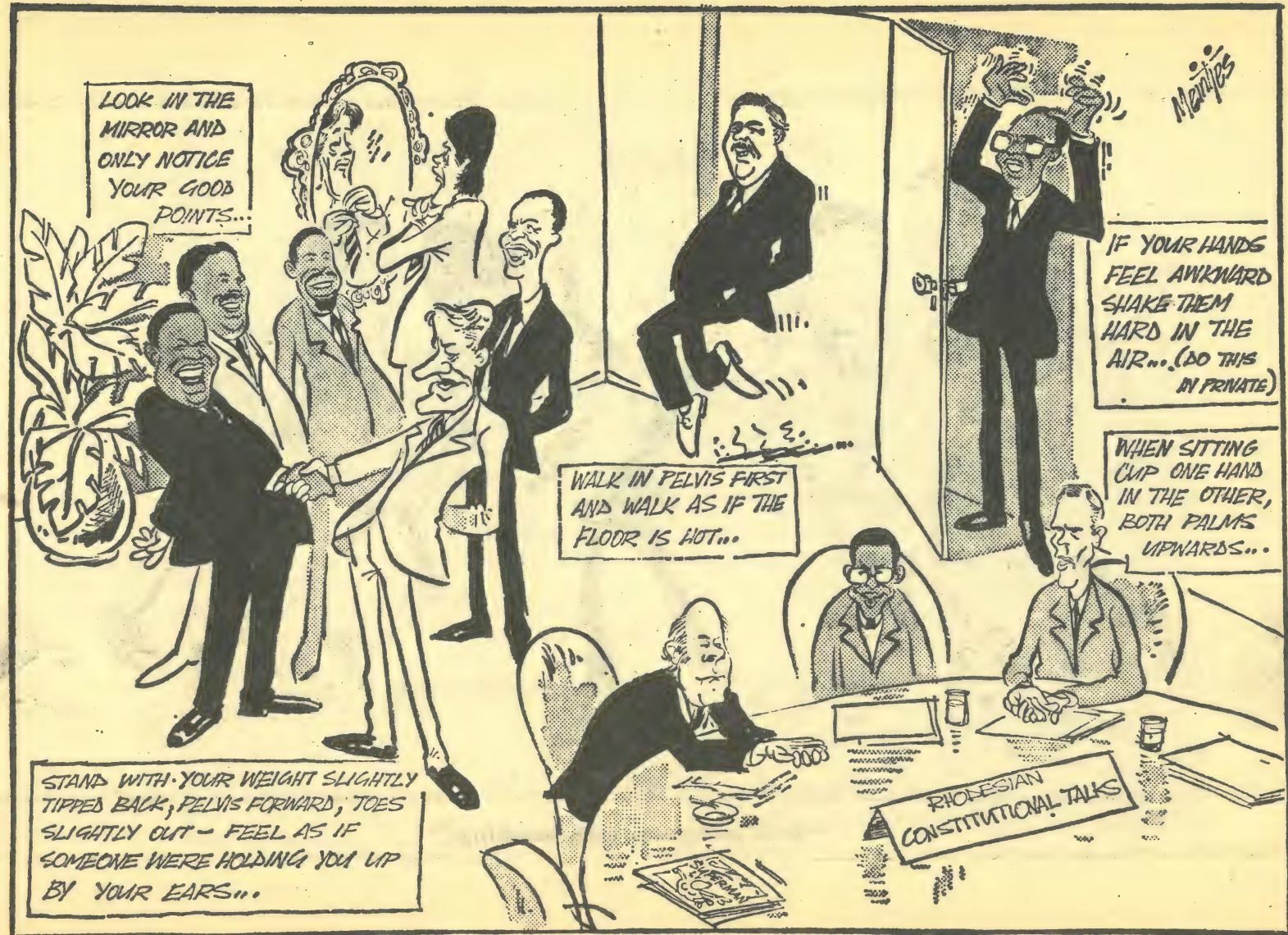
Major General D. Prem Chand of India was appointed by the U.N. as the Representative to negotiate with Lord Carver for a ceasefire in Rhodesia, and on the function of the various Armed Forces in the transition to black rule.

In November, 1977 Lord Carver and Prem Chand visited Tanzania, Rhodesia, Zambia, Botswana and Nigeria to consult with the various parties to a proposed new Conference. Their efforts bogged down on the question of the composition of the Armed Forces under a Transitional government, Mr. Smith refusing to accept the disbanding of the Armed Forces until peace had been secured. On 14th November, in view of lack of agreement, the proposed Conference at Malta was shelved.



*"And remember, don't eat the ammunition before we get there."*

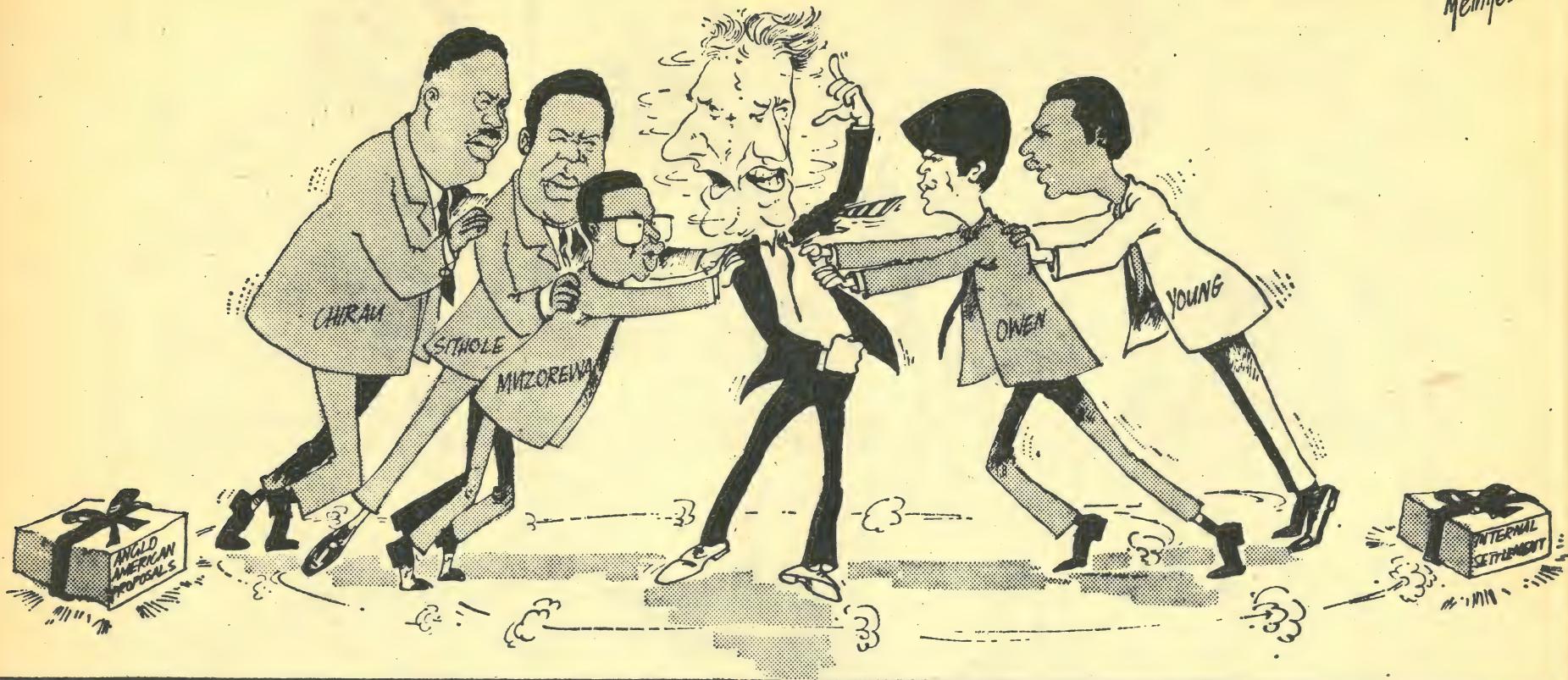
ZUPO supporters threw tomatoes at Lord Carver on Wednesday.



**TIPS FOR POISE AND CHARM**—headline in yesterday's *She* column.

On 20th November Mr. Smith announced that the time had arrived to reach an internal political settlement and that he accepted, to this end, the principle of universal adult suffrage. In early December talks began with the three African groups of Bishop Muzorewa, The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Chirau's ZUPO Party.

Meintjes

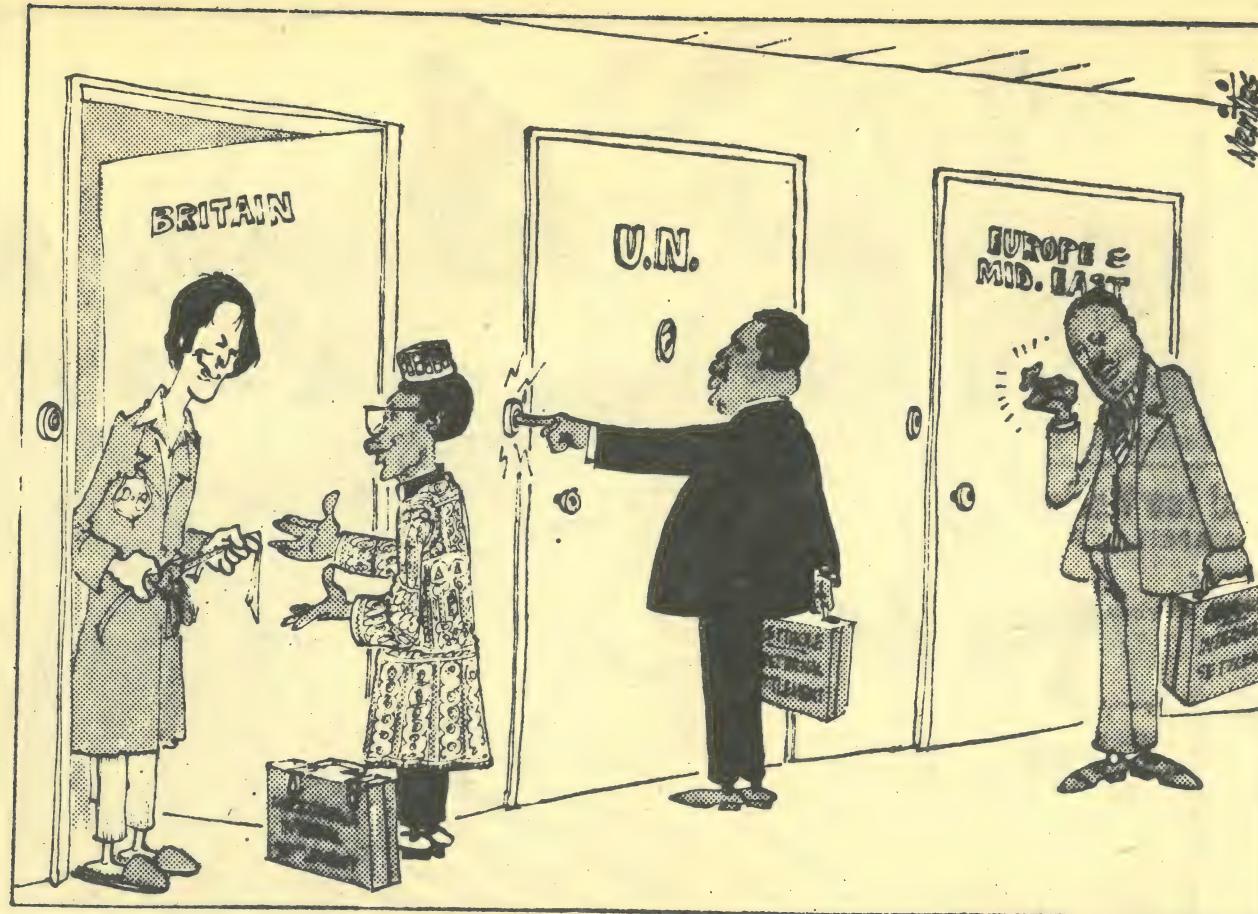


*"Will everyone stop pushing!"*

The Argus, Cape Town



"Fancy thinking he can go it alone!"

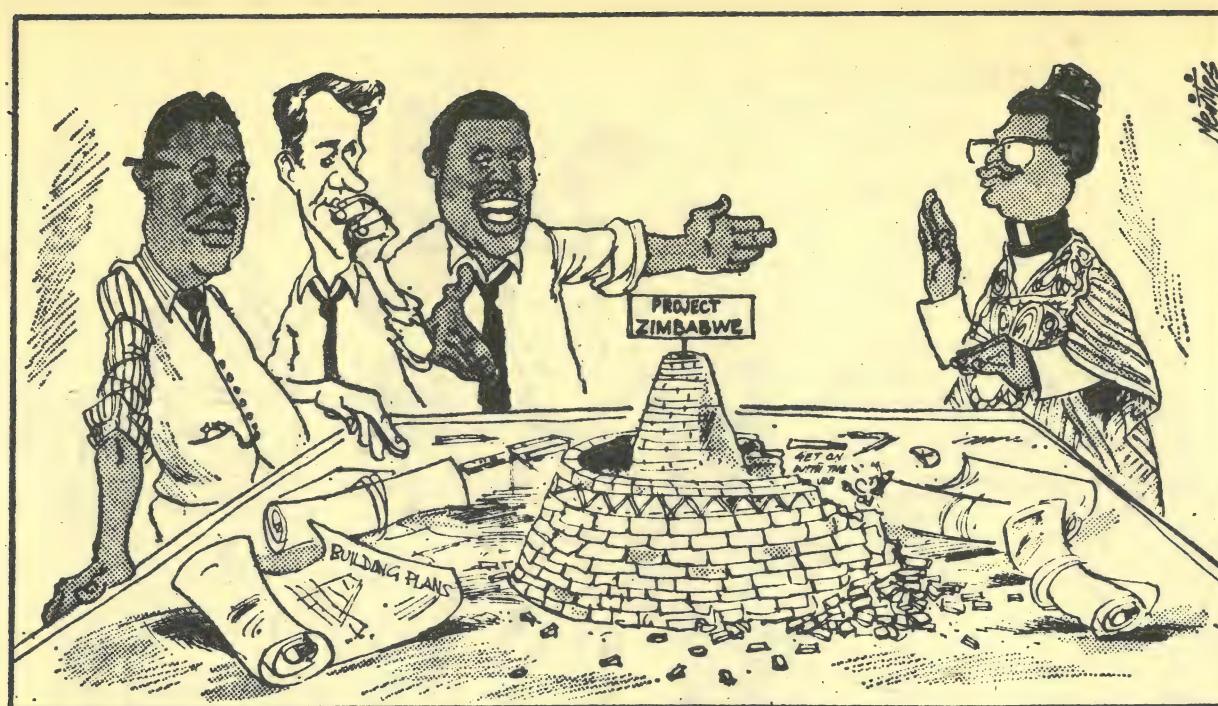


***To buy or not to buy, that is the question!***

An Internal Agreement was reached and signed on March 3rd, 1978 by Mr. Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sithole and Chief Chirau. The Agreement embraced a majority rule constitution with a Parliament of 72 black and 28 white members with built-in guarantees to protect minority white interests. The agreement promised the release of detainees, the abolition of racial discrimination and one man one vote elections. The Transitional Government consisted of an Executive Council of the four participants to the Agreement and a Ministerial Council of equal black and white Ministers operating on a cabinet system. It was announced that independence would be 31st December, 1978.



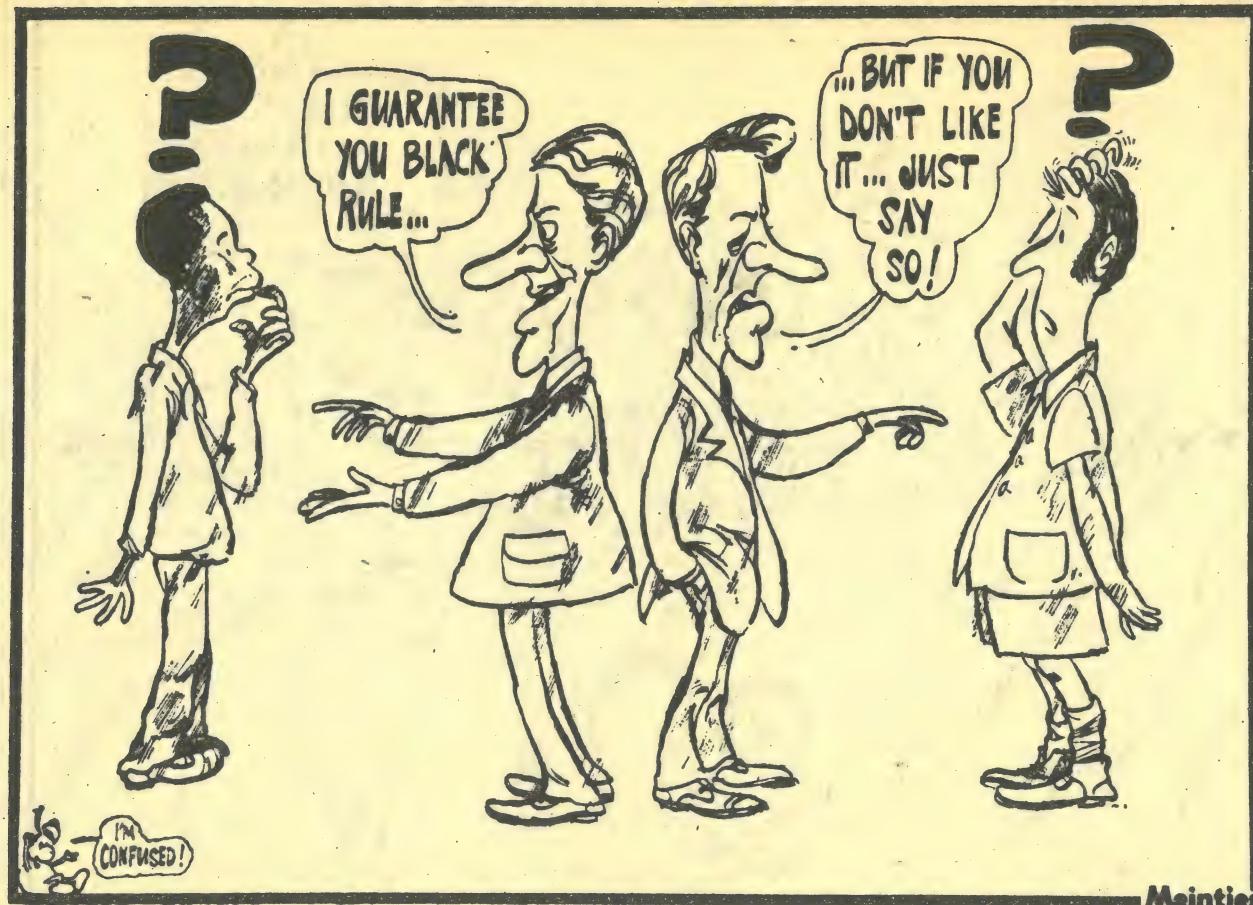
The Internal Settlement was not hailed by the outside world as the solution to Rhodesia's crisis and the call continued for an All-Party Conference which included the Patriotic Front. On 17th April Dr. Owen, Mr. Cyrus Vance and Dr. Young visited Salisbury in a further Anglo-American initiative to meet the Executive Council and persuade them to accept all-party talks. They were unsuccessful but the Executive Council called on Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to renounce terrorism and join in the Internal Agreement.



*Welcome back! Now  
let's finish what we  
started.*

In April, 1978 Mr. Byron Hove, Joint Minister of Justice in the new Ministerial Council, and a member of Bishop Muzorewa's UANC Party, was dismissed by the Executive Council for remarks he made concerning the future of the Police and Judiciary which were considered contrary to the spirit of the Agreement. His dismissal posed a threat to the Internal Agreement when the UANC considered withdrawing from it.





Mr. Smith promised the white electorate a chance to vote in a Referendum on the majority rule constitution envisaged by the Internal Agreement.



Meintjes

The first stage of the removal of racial discrimination was announced on 8th August 1978 when discrimination was abolished in public places and white farm land was opened up to all races. All racial discrimination finally disappeared from the Statute books on 2nd February, 1979.

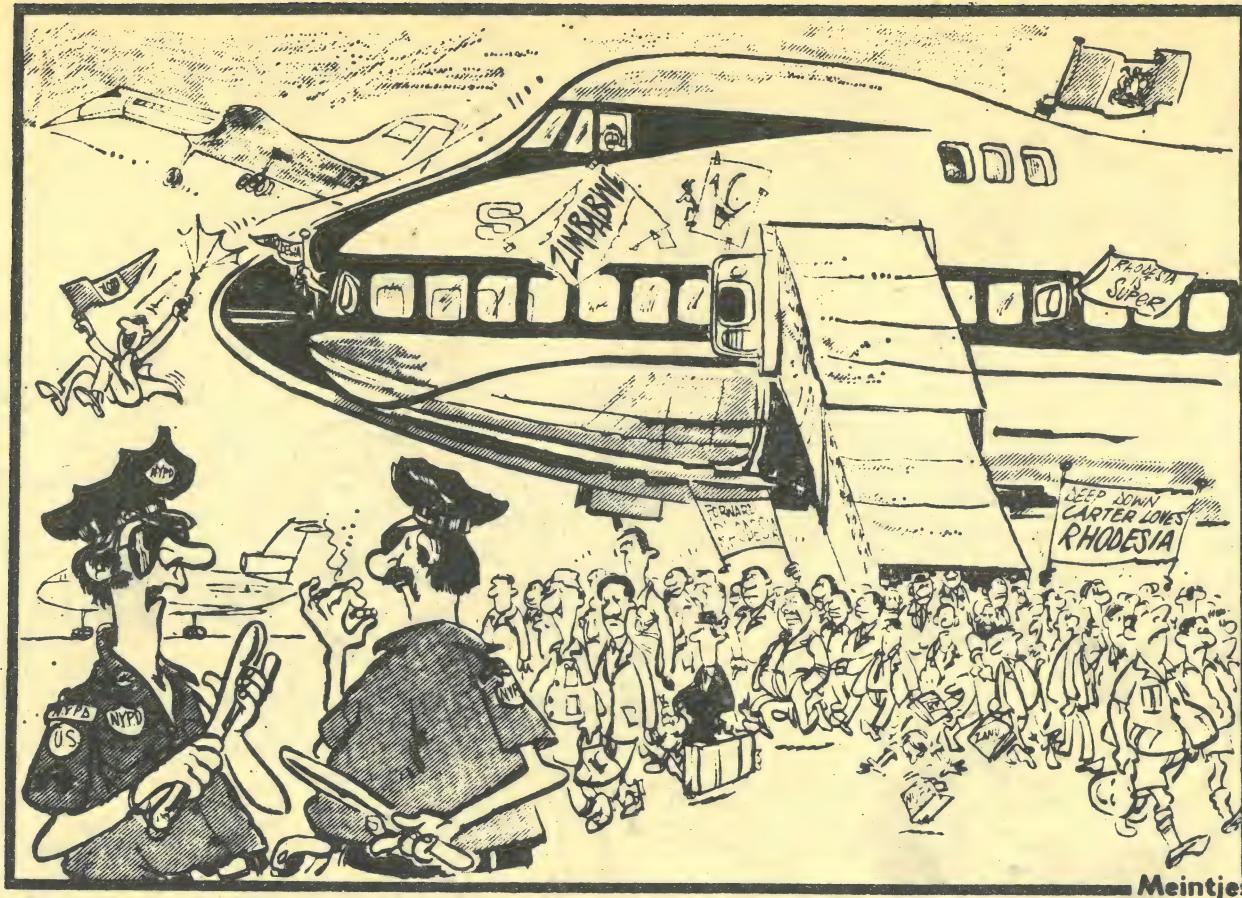


A powerful group of 27 U.S. Senators won a tug of war with the U.S. Administration to grant Mr. Smith and Rev. Sithole visas to visit the United States together with their colleagues Chief Chirau and Bishop Muzorewa. The Senators gave Mr. Smith their support in his fight to win recognition for his Internal settlement because they saw him as "an anti-communist stalwart who was being thwarted by a communist-supplied guerilla group in his efforts to achieve a democratic solution for Rhodesia."



*"This guy Smith sure knows how to appeal to the American people."*

**Meintjes**

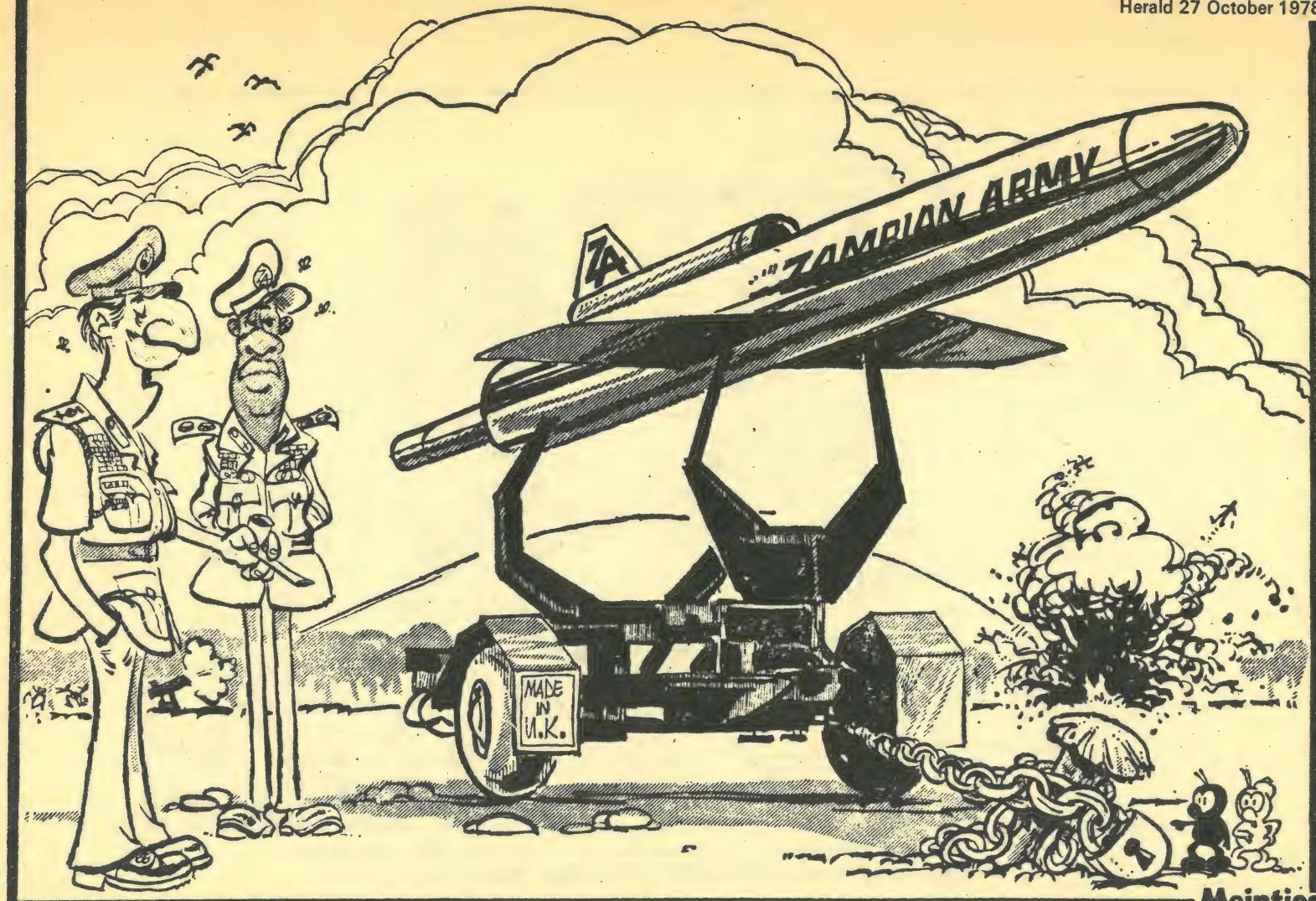


*"Looks like another planeload of Rhodesians, eh Bud?"*



*"There you are, Kenneth dear, your sandwiches with nice fresh Rhodesian butter instead of that yak's milk rubbish the Chinese send us!"*

In the interests of his country's economy and the urgent need for Zambian farmers to receive their fertilizer in time, Dr. Kaunda opened the Zambia/Rhodesia Border on 6th October, 1978.



*"This way, if the Rhodesians come again, they can't take it away with them!"*

Meinties

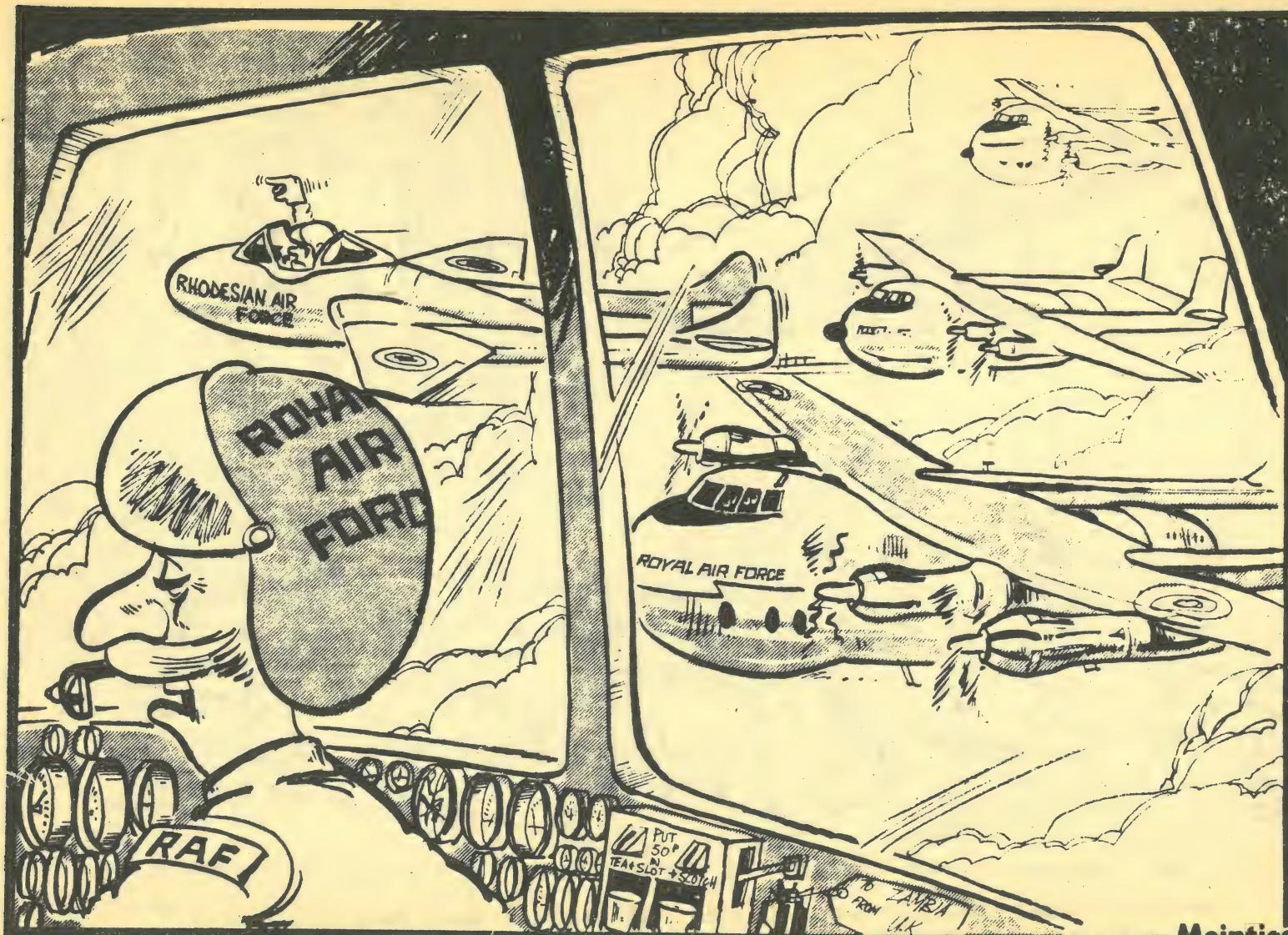
The shooting down of a civilian Viscount aircraft near Kariba in September, 1978 led to a warning by the Prime Minister to Mocambique and Zambia that if they allowed terrorists to operate from their countries they should expect defensive strikes against the terrorist bases in their countries. After two such raids on Zambian bases in October, Britain promised aid to Zambia to bolster her defences.



**"Ministry of Manpower—you can't call up my cook. He hasn't made the morning tea yet."**

**Meintjes**

On 20th August, 1978 it was announced by the Prime Minister that Blacks would also be subject to call-up after 31st December, 1978.

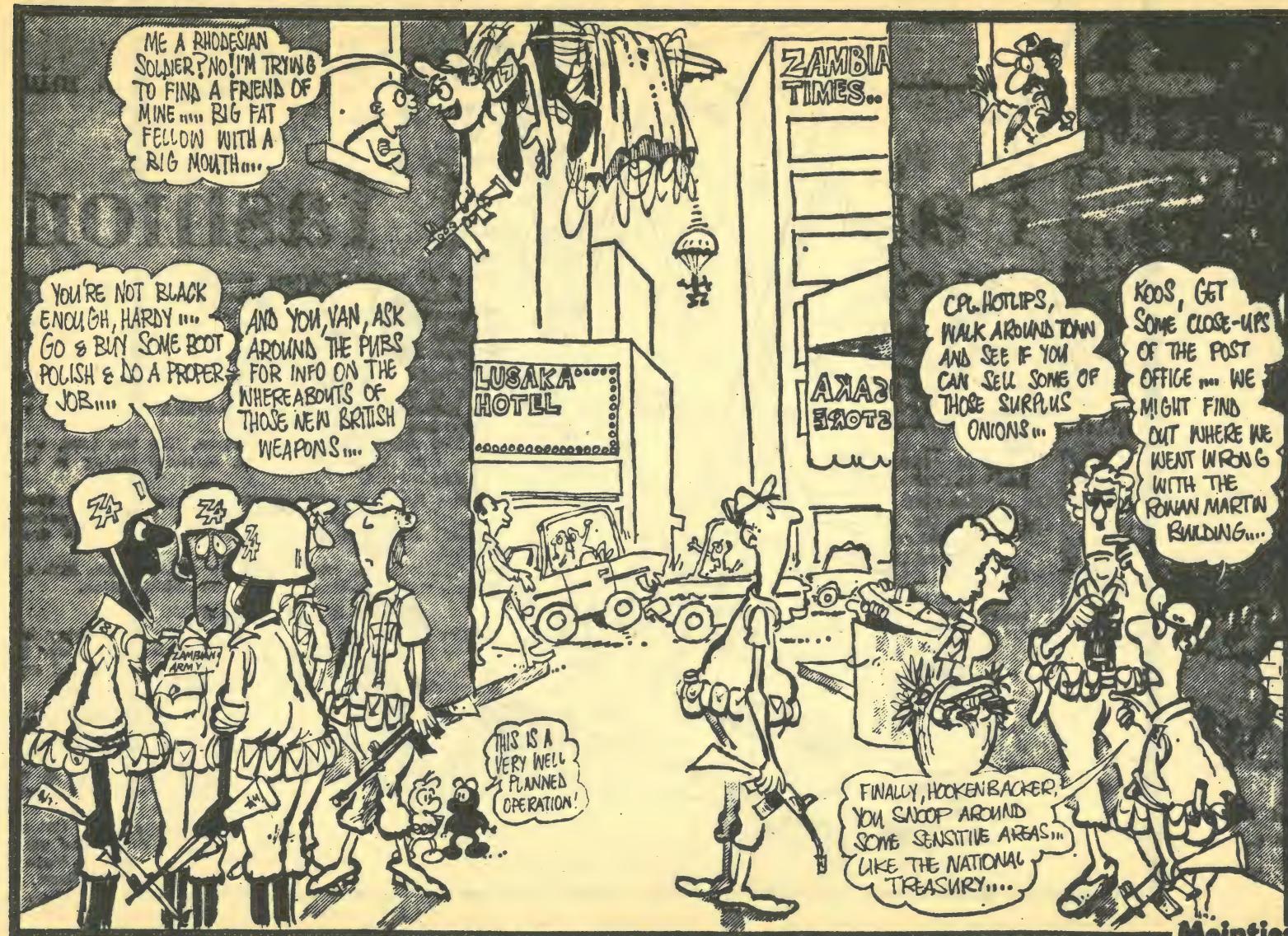


*"Rhodesian Air Force chappie says give Lusaka a miss and fly straight to Salisbury . . . or else!"*



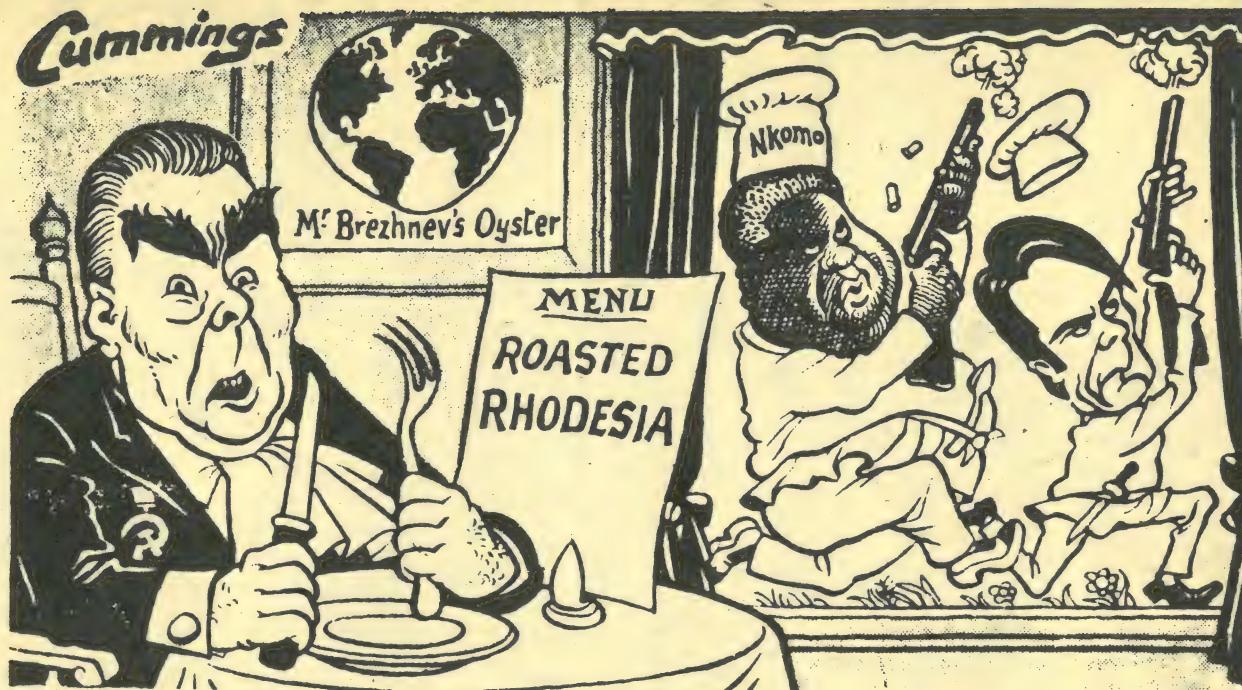
***"Control tower to Green Leader . . . will that be the same message as last time then?"***

During the First raid on terrorist bases in Zambia, a Rhodesian aircraft circled Lusaka Airport and instructed the Control Tower to keep all Zambian planes on the ground while the Rhodesian raid was on.



*It has been alleged that Rhodesian forces are actively engaged in sinister clandestine activities in Zambia . . .*

London Express Service



*"The service in this restaurant is terrible—the chefs **STILL** haven't shot my pheasant!"*



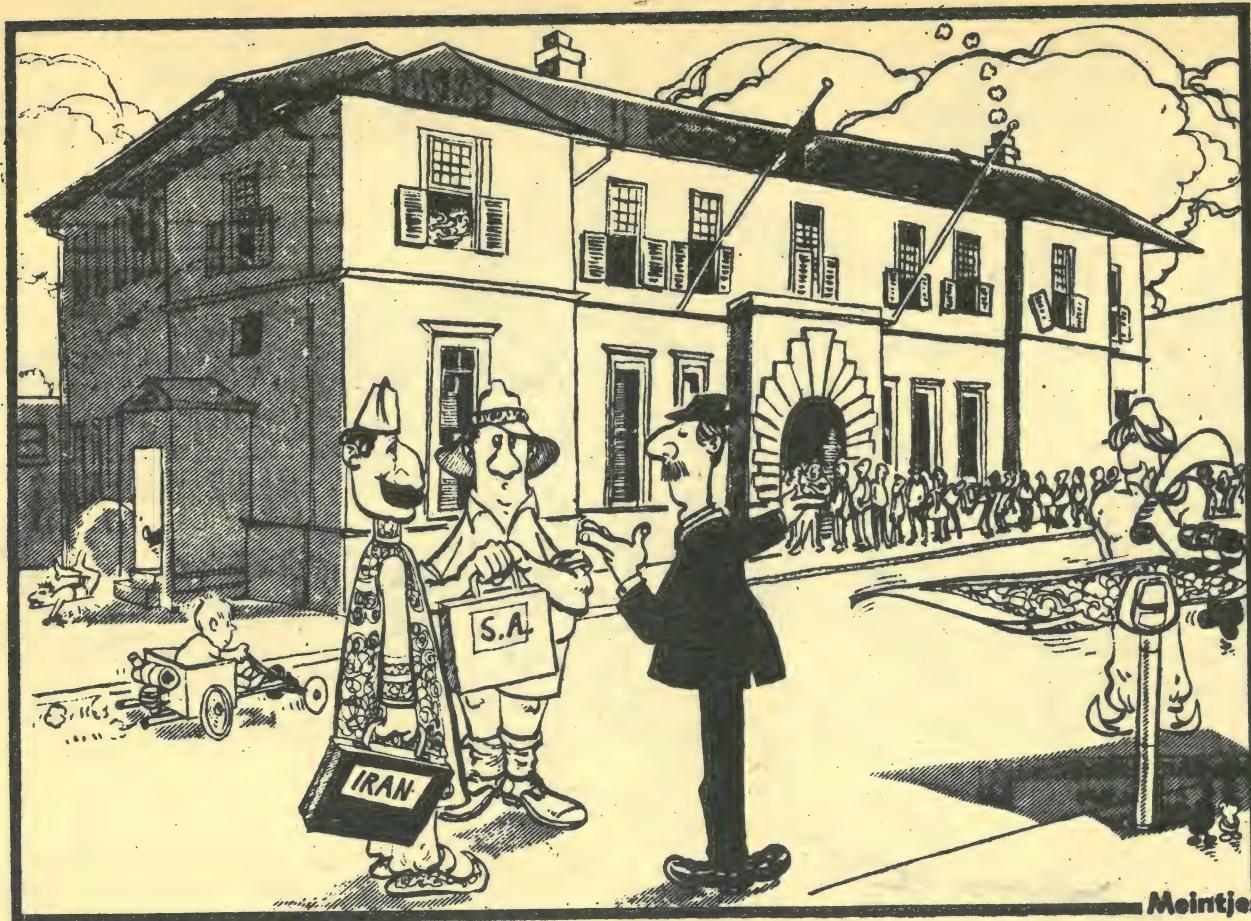
On 30th October, 1978 Mr. Smith announced that the target date for majority rule on 31st December could not be met for "purely mechanical reasons" and would have to be postponed to allow time for the necessary procedures to take place.

On 9th November Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, Co-Minister of Internal Affairs and member of ZUPO, resigned from the transitional government over the lack of sufficient Ndebele representation in the future black dominated Parliament. He later formed his own party, the United National Federal Party which proposed a federal government for two states of Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

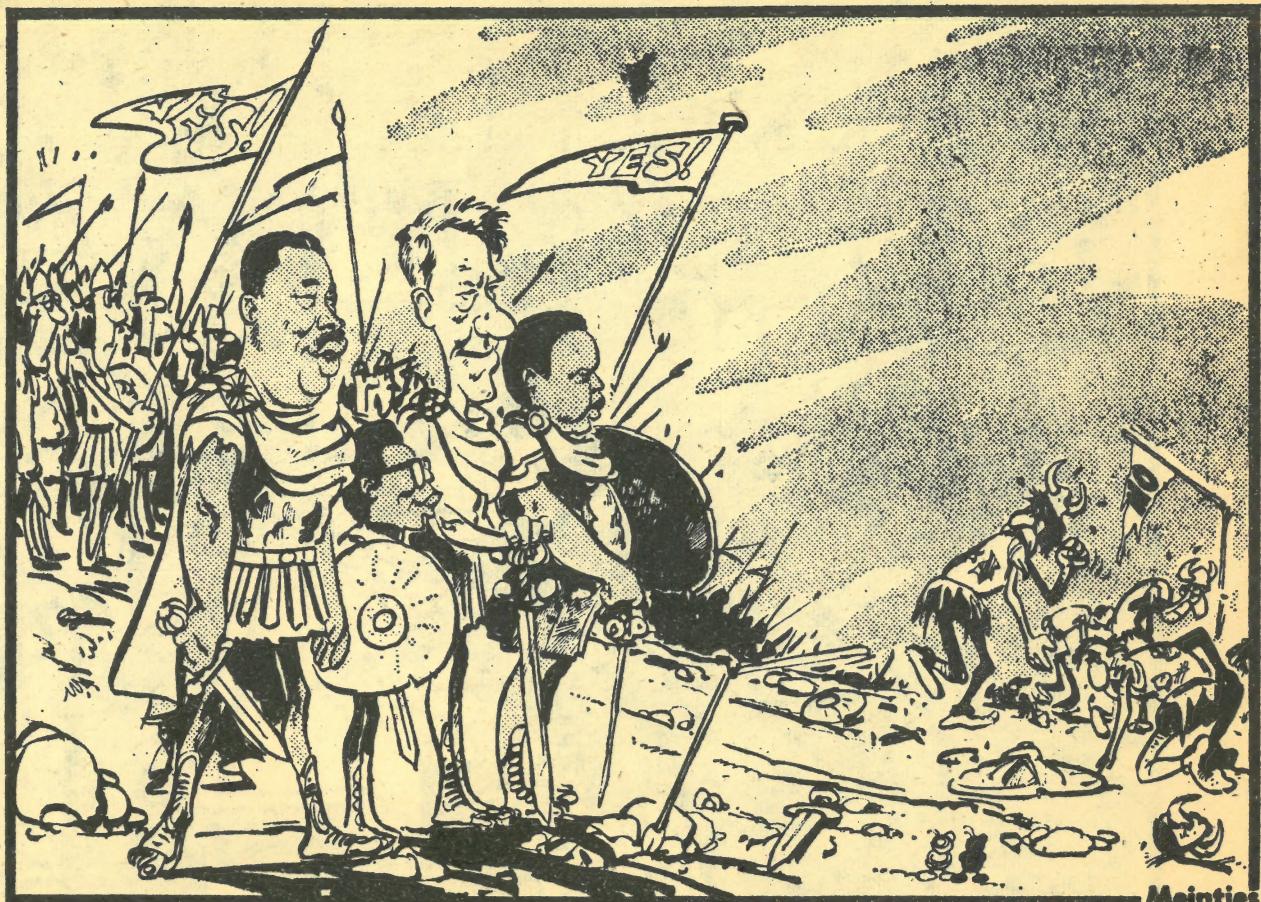


*“... and the boys reckon the tiger on the Zambian side of the Zambezi are this size!”*

A Summit Meeting to discuss the problems of Southern Africa was held on 15th November, 1978 by the four leaders of the Transitional Government and the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Botha, at a secret spot on the banks of the Limpopo River. The summit was held on the eve of the Executive Council's discussion on the controversial issue of a date for the postponed majority rule elections. The date was later announced as the 20th April, 1979.



*“... and for a really successful petrol rationing setup you must have a modern building like ours and facilities to keep delays down to a minimum.”*

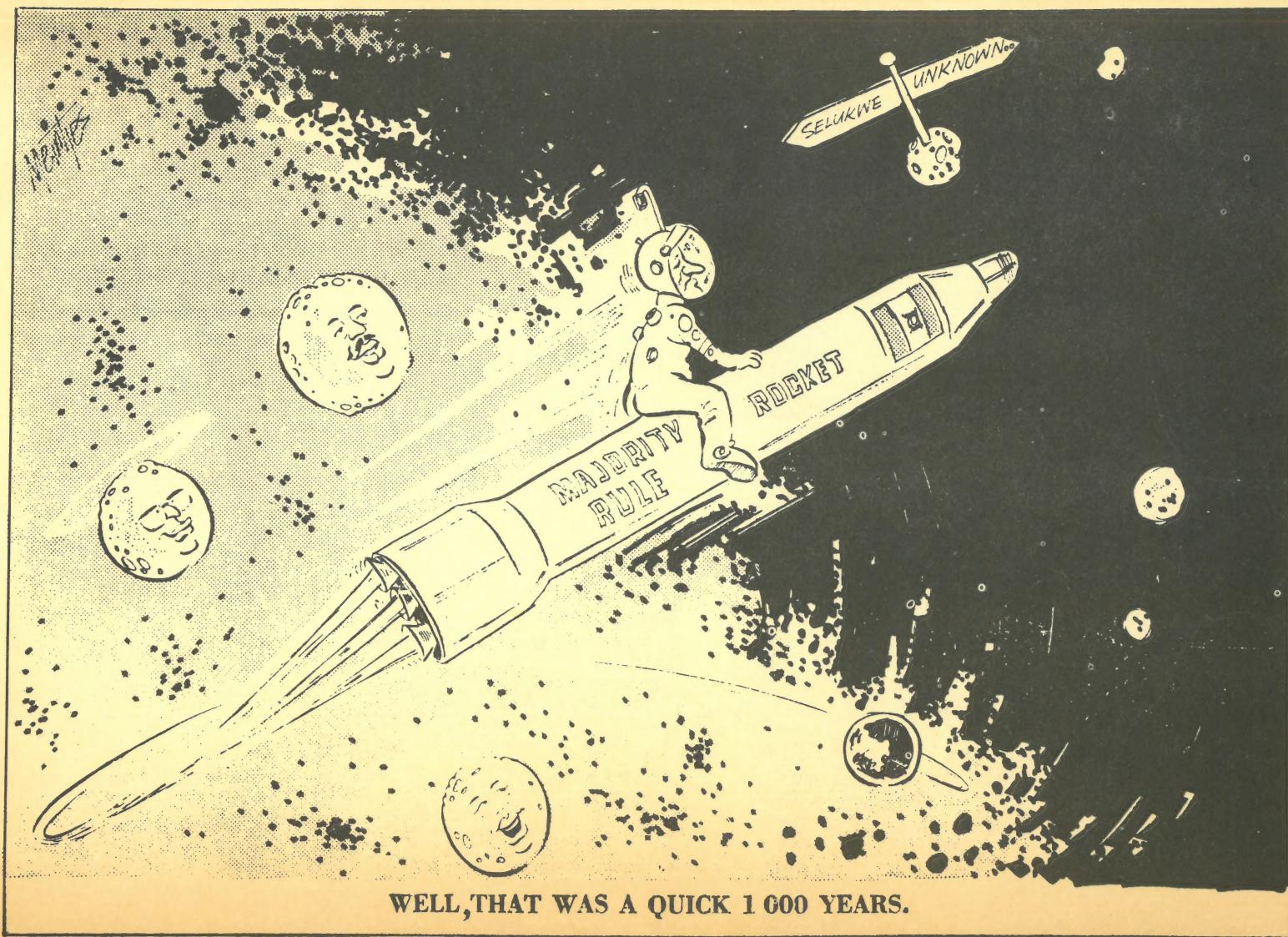


On 30th January, 1979 Rhodesia's white electorate voted in a Referendum on the majority rule constitution designed to steer the country to a black led government after the General Election. The result was an overwhelming YES.



*"Please recognise us, Dr Owen - I really do want to retire."*

**Meintjes**



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